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# ***Daily Report***

# **Sub-Saharan Africa**

FBIS-AFR-91-195  
Tuesday  
8 October 1991

# Daily Report

## Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-91-195

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8 October 1991

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## African Leaders on Western Aid at UN Session

### Economies Threatened by Decrease

AB0510092091 Paris AFP in English 0154 GMT  
5 Oct 91

[Text] New York, United Nations, Oct 4 (AFP)—Africa is slipping further into economic darkness as industrialized countries overlook the continent in favor of Eastern Europe, African officials told the General Assembly Friday. Wealthy countries and international lending institutions are passing Africa over for aid, especially now that the Cold War is over, said Cesaire Rabenoro, Madagascar's Foreign Affairs minister.

Africa has a combined debt of an estimated 270 billion dollars, African officials told the 46th U.N. General Assembly that decreased aid is threatening the continent's chances for democracy.

Nigerian President Ibrahim Babangida, who is also this year's president of the Organization of African Unity, has called for a Marshall Plan for Africa similar to the one which helped rebuild Europe after World War II. He noted U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar's September proposal to aim for a six per cent annual growth rate to double the continent's per capita revenue by the year 2015.

Ivory Coast Foreign Affairs Minister Amara Essy said Thursday that a U.N. economic development and recovery program for Africa (PANUREDA) had not been successful. Its results, he said, proved "once and for all" that a "radical solution" to the foreign debt was needed to begin to solve the continent's economic troubles.

### OAU Chairman on Aid, Middle East

AB0510142091 Dakar PANA in English 1303 GMT  
5 Oct 91

[Text] United Nations, 5 Oct (NAN/PANA)—The OAU chairman, Nigeria's President Ibrahim Babangida, on Friday [4 October] called on the UN to play a more decisive role in Africa's quest and determination to overcome its stalled development. The NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN) reports that the president, who was addressing the 46th session of the UN General Assembly, said that Africa was not and should not be made an irrelevant variable in the world development equation.

In a 14-page address to the assembly, Babangida stressed that the international community must accept the principle of shared responsibility and full partnership with Africa, and slowly commit itself to giving far more support than it did during the period of the UN Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development (UNPAAERD).

He called on the international community to give its full support to the new agenda which the continent has now adopted, which envisages that African gross domestic

product should grow by at least 6 per cent annually in real terms to double the continent's per capita income by 2015.

The OAU chairman explained that the level of growth envisaged would require 30 billion dollars (about 300 million naira) in resources next year. He said that the structural adjustment adopted by most African countries would be incapable of improving their depressed economies and ensuring political stability without a conducive international environment.

The Nigerian leader noted the significant financial and economic assistance being offered to Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union by the Western industrialised countries and Japan, in direct contrast to their virtual neglect of African efforts.

If this neglect and indifference continues, disillusionment may arise with democracy in the face of persistent and extreme economic hardship, he warned.

On Africa's debt problem, Babangida said that there was an urgent need for practical dialogue between the creditor nations and the debtor nations on the issue. He urged that debt forgiveness be given favourable consideration as a means of ensuring credible and sustained structural adjustment programme, credible environmental protection programmes and credible democratisation processes.

Babangida, however, emphasised that beyond the issue of debt, Africa also needed a special financial package or a Marshall Plan that would demonstrate the sincerity of the developed world for the plight of the continent.

The OAU chairman commended U.S. President George Bush and Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev for the agreement they reached recently on nuclear disarmament, saying that the acts of statesmanship represented a significant milestone in the efforts to avert a nuclear catastrophe.

On the Middle East, the president appealed to all parties to the conflict to spare no efforts in their desire to reach a just and durable solution that would guarantee peaceful co-existence in the region. He urged them to co-operate to ensure the success of the proposed Middle East peace conference.

He also urged countries engulfed by regional conflicts to avail themselves of the present international climate to seek peaceful solutions to their disputes under the aegis of the UN and their respective regional organisations.

### Seeks Security Council Democratization

AB0510143691 Dakar PANA in English 1315 GMT  
5 Oct 91

[Excerpt] United Nations, 5 Oct (NAN/PANA)—President Ibrahim Babangida on Friday [4 October] at the UN called for the democratisation of the UN Security Council through the enlargement of its membership.

Addressing the 46th session of the UN General Assembly, Babangida said that the council's present membership of 15 had become inadequate in view of the organisation's expanded membership since 1965 when the council was last enlarged. The logic of democracy cannot be confined within the borders of individual states, but must, of necessity, be applicable to the operation of international organisations, the president stressed.

He said that there was a need to admit additional permanent members to the council to represent all the regions of the world, noting that the limitation of the permanent membership to the present five had become both anachronistic and unrepresentative. According to the Nigerian leader, it is the duty of the UN member-states to strengthen the organisation and, in doing so, strive to adapt its major organs to the realities of today and to the demands of tomorrow.

On disarmament, Babangida, who is also the OAU chairman, urged the international community to begin in earnest to address the question of the arms race in conventional weapons in a constructive and non-discriminatory manner. He remarked that Africa was concerned about the increasing proliferation of such weapons because of their destructive capacity, their threat to international peace and security and the enormous human and financial drain which they constituted to all nations, particularly the developing ones. He assured that African countries had

taken concrete steps in the pursuance of their long-standing declaration to make the continent a nuclear weapons-free zone. [passage omitted]

#### **P. Botha Welcomes Babangida Remarks on S. Africa**

*MB0510115491 Johannesburg South African  
Broadcasting Corporation Network in English  
1100 GMT 5 Oct 91*

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Mr. Pik Botha, has welcomed the Nigerian president's views on developments in South Africa. Major General Ibrahim Babangida, who is the present chairman of the Organization of African Unity, told the General Assembly of the United Nations that recognition should be given to the positive changes that have taken place in South Africa. He also congratulated all those who had signed the National Peace Accord. General Babangida said cooperation between a new South Africa and other African countries could act as a catalyst for economic growth and development in the continent.

Responding to General Babangida's remarks in Taipei, Mr. Botha said it was urgently necessary that the new South Africa should take its place alongside other African countries in confronting the problems of the continent. He said the South Africa Government supported General Babangida's call for Africa to be declared a nuclear-free zone. Mr. Botha is on a three-day visit to the Republic of China. He will visit Australia and New Zealand next week.

## Burundi

### 16 Hutus Arrested for 'Stirring Up Ethnic Hatred'

AB0410192091 London BBC World Service in English  
1705 GMT 4 Oct 91

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The Burundian Government has announced the arrest of 16 people, all members of the majority Hutu ethnic group. The government says they have been stirring up ethnic hatred and there had been similar arrests over the last few weeks that are pointing to a resurgence of tension between the majority Hutu and the minority Tutsi who tend to predominate in government. From the capital, Bujumbura, Gregoire Barampumba, telexed this report:

[Begin studio announcer recording] According to the minister of the interior, Mr. Libere Bararunyeretse, the arrests were carried out last week in Gitega, the country's second largest city in central Burundi. The arrested people, most of whom are educated civil servants, are all members of the Hutu majority ethnic group.

These latest arrests come in the aftermath of the arrest of 10 Hutus last month in the Akanyaru River area on the Burundi and Rwandan border also on grounds of attempting to stir up inter-ethnic hatred. Similar arrests have been reported in northwestern Burundi.

The National Security Council, chaired by President Buyoya, held a special session earlier this week to discuss the situation. A communique, released at the end of the meeting, called on the people to be wary of inter-ethnic confrontation. Observers here believe that much of the recent activity, which the government is now attempting to clamp down on, has been Palipe-Hutu or the Party for the Liberation of Hutu People.

Observers have drawn a connection between the recent rejection by the Constitutional Committee of political parties based exclusively on ethnic or regional affiliation and the upsurge of activity by Palipe-Hutu which, the government claims, is redoubling its activity among the (?illiterate) people. [end recording]

## Central African Republic

### Opposition Rejects Mediator, Calls for Talks

LD0810091591 Paris Radio France International  
in French 0630 GMT 8 Oct 91

[Text] The Central African opposition rejects President Andre Kolingba's appointment of a mediator, who is charged with the task of easing the tension in the political life in the country. According to opposition coordination spokesman Abel Goumba, who was interviewed by Ghislaine Dupont, it is up to the head of state to take on his responsibilities:

[Begin Goumba recording] We believe that the head of state must involve himself directly in the search for

solutions. Faced with this social situation, which is deteriorating, which does not [word indistinct], and which brings about a slow death of the country, we recommend the immediate setting up—on 15 October 1991—of a national commission to prepare a sovereign national conference. We also recommend to decide on 1 November as the date for the opening of the proceedings of the national conference. Only these healthy measures are of a nature allowing the unblocking of the catastrophic political, social, and economic situation experienced by the country. [end recording]

### National Convention Party Registered

AB0510213091 Paris AFP in French 1501 GMT  
3 Oct 91

[Text] Bangui, 3 Oct (AFP)—A new Central African political party, the National Convention (CN), was today registered at the Ministry of Public Security and Territorial Administration, the minister announced in a communique.

The CN, led by David Gazeambo, is the 13th registered party in the country. It must wait five days to be legalized.

This new party has said that its objectives are to restore and consolidate national unity, defend all collective and individual liberties, and preserve the republican and laical state system.

## Chad

### Communique Announces Execution Sentence for Four

AB0610214191 Ndjamena RNT Radio in French  
1900 GMT 6 Oct 91

[Text] The Court Martial goes into action after months of hearings. It will carry out the execution of four persons facing the death penalty tomorrow. The executions will take place at 0800 at the Ndjamena Race Course. This was disclosed by a communique issued by the commissioner at the Ndjamena Court Martial and given to our News Desk this morning. It may be noted that this is the first time since its creation last April that the Court Martial is carrying out a death sentence.

### Sentence Carried Out 7 Oct

AB0710205091 Ndjamena RNT Radio in French  
1900 GMT 7 Oct 91

[Excerpt] Today the Court Martial carried out its verdict at the race course in the capital. Four people, including three soldiers and a civilian, were executed. They were Hazarak Mansour, Moniana Edouard, Hassabalah Abderamane, and Hassane Souleymane, who were found guilty of armed robbery, first degree murder, and conspiracy. [passage omitted]

### Opposition Seeks National Conference 'Soon'

LD0510192591 Paris Radio France International  
in French 1830 GMT 3 Oct 91

[Text] Two opposition movements in Chad reacted to the announcement of the forthcoming promulgation of a political charter, which would not require from the ruling party—the Popular Salvation Movement [MPS]—a demand for its legalization. The National Movement of the Chadian Renovators says the rule of the game is distorted, while the Rally for Democracy and Progress says this charter gives too much comfort to the MPS. These two parties demand that a national conference be held as soon as possible.

## Congo

### Formation of New Political Party Reported

AB0410105091 Brazzaville Voix de la Revolution  
Congolaise Network in French 1830 GMT 3 Oct 91

[Text] On the political scene, the already very long list of parties in Congo continues to grow with the formation in Brazzaville of the National Front for Development and Democracy. The aim of this party is to establish a liberal economic democracy in Congo based on a strong and united Congolese nation.

## Zaire

### Further Reportage on Mobutu, Tshisekedi Maneuvers

#### Civil Servants' Salaries Increased

EA0710103091 Lubumbashi Voix du Zaire in French  
0430 GMT 7 Oct 91

[Text] The president of the Republic, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, has signed a decree on increasing the salaries of civil servants. This news will certainly cool down the public administration representatives.

#### Soldiers Also Receive Salary Increase

AB0710194991 Paris AFP in English 1903 GMT  
7 Oct 91

[Text] Kinshasa, Oct 7 (AFP)—Zaire's new prime minister, Etienne Tshisekedi, and President Mobutu Sese Seko failed to bridge their differences at a meeting here Monday over who would be in charge of defence and security matters, the AZAP news agency reported. Tshisekedi, an opposition leader and long-standing Mobutu foe, has said he must be assured that he will hold the defence and security portfolios, currently the sole preserve of the head of state, before forming a government.

Mobutu, who appointed Tshisekedi following riots last month which left more than 100 dead, has threatened to dismiss him if he continues to insist on holding the defence portfolio. Because of the current deadlock, Mobutu has

decided to meet shortly with the loose coalition of opposition parties known as "the holy alliance," AZAP said. It said the president wanted to "lessen current tension."

Meanwhile, Mobutu decided to give soldiers and civil servants a 1,000 percent pay rise, effective October 20, state radio reported. This would bring basic monthly pay up from 100,000 zaires to 150,000 Zaires (about five to eight dollars) to 1.5 million Zaires (about 90 dollars). The cost of a bag of manioc [cassava] is currently about 1.2 million Zaires.

In Brussels, the Belgian Government Monday authorized its paratroopers, sent to Zaire last month to evacuate foreign residents, to escort private-funded food convoys, providing these were not sold for profit. The paratroopers will later be asked to escort convoys of food provided by the European Community. Belgium and France have a total of some 2,000 paratroopers currently deployed in Zaire.

### Report on Mobutu-Tshisekedi Meeting

EA0810080591 Lubumbashi Voix du Zaire in French  
0430 GMT 8 Oct 91

[Text] The President of the republic met the prime minister, Mr. Tshisekedi wa Mulumba yesterday at N'sele near Kinshasa for more than an hour. The meeting, the second in less than a week, was held in a peaceful atmosphere. Talking to the press afterwards, the prime minister, Mr. Tshisekedi wa Mulumba, simply said that contacts with the president would continue and that there was still hope. He added that another meeting would be held very soon.

Still at State House, the head of state talked to the correspondent of the Zaire news agency, AZAP, after his second meeting with the prime minister, Mr. Etienne Tshisekedi wa Mulumba. The head of state deplored the prime minister's selective attitude in regard to the Marble Palace agreements, among which he only adheres to the presidential decree which appointed him as prime minister. President Mobutu said that due to [words indistinct] of the Marble Palace agreements by Tshisekedi wa Mulumba, he has decided, in the coming hours, to meet delegates of the opposition Sacred Union who took part in the negotiations aimed at relaxing national political life. According to the same AZAP report, Marshal Mobutu reaffirmed that he can in no way (?bargain) with the Constitution.

### National Assembly To Cooperate

AB0810083991 Lubumbashi Voix du Zaire in French  
0430 GMT 8 Oct 91

[Text] Members of parliament met yesterday at the National Palace in Kinshasa for their October session. After reviewing the political, economic, and social situation, Mr. (Augi Mubembe) stated that the session would be set aside for, among other points, the study of the 1992 budget and the policy of our country, including the appointment of the prime minister, Mr. Etienne Tshisekedi wa Mulumba. The assembly speaker reassured Mr. Tshisekedi of the complete cooperation of the National Assembly in order (?to facilitate) the duty of the prime minister in governing the country.



## Kenya

### Moi Greets Queen Elizabeth II on Stopover

AB0710203591 Paris AFP in English 1957 GMT  
7 Oct 91

[Text] Nairobi, Oct 7 (AFP)—Britain's Queen Elizabeth II arrived in the Kenyan capital Nairobi on Monday for a one-night stopover on her way to Namibia, which she will visit before attending the Commonwealth summit in Harare. The queen, accompanied by Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, was welcomed at Jomo Kenyatta airport by President Daniel arap Moi. She was to stay overnight at the residence of British High Commissioner Roger Tomkys.

On Tuesday she will make a courtesy call on Moi at his official residence State House. The president will then accompany the queen on a ceremonial drive through Nairobi to the airport. Britain and Kenya, a former British colony, enjoy close relations.

It was during a visit to Kenya in 1952 that the Queen received news of the death of her father King George VI and her own accession to the throne.

The queen will make a state visit to Namibia, which won independence last year, before going on to the Zimbabwean capital Harare for the Commonwealth heads of government meeting from October 16 to 22.

### Moi Receives New Envoys From Uganda, Belgium

EA0710193091 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting  
Corporation Network in English 1300 GMT 7 Oct 91

[Excerpt] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi today at State House, Nairobi, received the credentials of the envoys of Uganda and Belgium. Receiving credentials from the Ugandan high commissioner to Kenya, Mr. Joseph Tomusange, President Moi said Kenya had adopted the attitude of good-neighborliness and friendship and was committed to the promotion of peace in the continent.

President Moi told the Belgian ambassador to Kenya, Dr. (Christina Funes), that Kenyans appreciated Belgium's role as a reliable partner in Kenya's development. He said the Belgian participation in Kenya's development had created a positive impact on the country's economy. He added that the writing-off of substantial economic burdens was a very welcome gesture which alleviated Kenyans' burdens. President Moi particularly praised the Belgian Government for the assistance in the improvement of transport in the country and for the participation in the soya beans project.

The president noted that Africa will continue facing problems especially now that the Western countries had marginalized the continent. President Moi noted that Africa was no longer on the agenda in the Western forum. Rather, he added, a myriad of bothersome problems were introduced to preoccupy the continent. He said many African countries

have become victims of foreign ideologies which have plunged them into civil strife.

The president said Kenya, alone in the region, still remained in peace and tranquillity despite being attacked from many quarters. He said Africa could not be equated with European countries, saying that Europe had evolved over hundreds of years while Africa had just started to struggle to achieve cohesiveness in their societies. The president once again said Kenya observed democratic principles and the government was run in the best interests of the majority of Kenyans. He, however, noted that some Western countries had taken democracy to mean something else other than representing the interests of the majority. President Moi wondered whether the kind of democracy those countries were advocating for was the one that created chaos in other nations.

President Moi told the Belgian envoy that Kenya was saddened to see neighboring countries in chaos knowing very well that no development could take place there. President Moi urged him to continue promoting the good relations between Kenya and Belgium for the benefit of the two peoples. President Moi also asked him to pass greetings and good wishes to the king of Belgium and people. [passage omitted]

## Somalia

### Mogadishu Radio Reports Ministers Assume Duties

EA0710211091

[Editorial Report] Mogadishu Radio Mogadishu in Somali at 1700 GMT on 7 October reports that today "the new Health Minister Dr. Abdi Aydid assumed his responsibilities. The handover ceremony was held at the ministry's headquarters in Mogadishu."

Mogadishu radio continues: "Mr. Mohamed Ahmed Ali, the new minister of higher education and scientific research, also took over today after a ceremony at the headquarters of the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research."

The radio adds: "Mr. Hussein Sheikh Ahmed, the new minister of information and culture, officially assumed his responsibilities today from the former minister, Mohamed Sheikh Mahamoud Goule, who has been appointed minister of agriculture."

## Tanzania

### Further Reportage on Visit by Malawi's Banda

#### Mwinyi Urges Enhanced Cooperation

E 0410164191 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania  
New York  
in Swahili 1900 GMT 3 Oct 91

[Text] President Ali Hassan Mwinyi stressed Tanzania's determination to continue enhancing cooperation with

Malawi. He hailed what has so far been achieved in strengthening bilateral cooperation, particularly in transportation and communication. President Mwinyi was speaking at a state banquet hosted in honor of President Banda of Malawi who arrived in Dar es Salaam today for a four-day visit to the country. He said the visit was a new page in strengthening the brotherly relations between the countries and further developing cooperation.

President Mwinyi told his guest that there was much cooperation between the two countries [words indistinct]. He expressed the hope that government officials from both countries would (?work) toward developing cooperation in certain sectors to benefit both sides.

As for Malawi's decision to build cargo depots for its transit goods in Mbeya and Dar es Salaam, President Mwinyi said that Tanzania would do its utmost to ensure that Malawian goods transiting the port of Dar es Salaam were transported as quickly as possible.

The two leaders will hold official talks tomorrow morning. Later, President Banda will visit the depot for Malawian goods that is being built at Kuratini in Dar es Salaam.

#### **Banda Invites Embassy Opening**

AB0510104091 Dakar PANA in English 0944 GMT  
4 Oct 91

[Text] Dar es Salaam, 4 Oct (SHIHATA/PANA)—Malawi President Kamuzu Banda, who arrived in Dar es Salaam Thursday [3 October] for his first-ever four-day state visit to Tanzania, invited Tanzania to establish an embassy in his country to strengthen relations. It's the ardent hope of my government that Tanzania will establish a mission in Malawi, Banda told host President Ali Hassan Mwinyi at a state banquet Thursday night.

Stammering through his speech Banda, 85, said because Tanzania and Malawi shared the same political and economic destinies they had to work closely together.

Banda thanked Mwinyi for boosting relations between the two countries particularly after the latter's visit to Lilongwe, the Malawian capital, in April 1990. With these developments we can look forward to opening avenues for further cooperation, Banda said.

Landlocked Malawi uses the port of Dar es Salaam and the joint Tanzania-Zambia railway line (Tazara) for its transit cargo. It has built cargo centres in Dar es Salaam and at Mbeya, in the southern highlands, to handle its goods.

#### **Banda Visits Zanzibar**

AB0610133591 Dakar PANA in English 1114 GMT  
6 Oct 91

[Text] Zanzibar, 6 Oct (MANA/PANA)—Malawian President Kamuzu Banda has said that his country believes in good neighbourliness, contact and dialogue in solving differences among nations. Banda was speaking

Saturday in Zanzibar town on his third day of his four-day state visit to Zanzibar.

Addressing a press conference after visiting historical places on the island, the Malawi leader said when countries differed or misunderstood each other, the conflicting parties should sit at a conference table as brothers and not as enemies to resolve their differences amicably. He said that as long as he was a leader, Malawi would continue to foster the policy of good neighbourliness with all her neighbours.

The Malawi leader is expected to return home on Sunday [6 October]. He was in Tanzania at the invitation of President Ali Hassan Mwinyi.

#### **Joint Cooperation Body Established**

AB0610143191 Dakar PANA in English 1120 GMT  
6 Oct 91

[Text] Dar es Salaam, 6 Oct (SHIHATA/PANA)—Tanzania and Malawi Sunday established in Dar es Salaam a joint commission of co-operation to strengthen their bilateral relations. The commission has been entrusted the task of co-ordinating the expansion of bilateral co-operation, covering various key fields that include the northern transport route corridor linking land-locked Malawi to the Indian Ocean sea port of Dar es Salaam in Tanzania.

A joint commission [words indistinct], who ended a four-day state visit, said the two countries would strengthen relations in the sectors of communications, culture, industry, trade and tourism.

With regard to the regional economic situation, the communique said the two leaders acknowledged the importance of strengthening regional economic groupings to enable them to perform a pioneering role in the search for continental economic integration. Malawi and Tanzania are members of the ten-nation Southern Africa Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) and Eastern, Central and Southern Africa Preferential Trade Area (PTA). President Banda and his Tanzanian host Mwinyi showed their support to the principles of the SADCC, PTA, the Organisation of African Unity, the Commonwealth, the United Nations and the Non-Aligned Movement.

On the situation in South Africa, the two presidents urged the liberation movements and other patriotic forces and the minority apartheid regime to speed up the process of negotiations with a view to bringing genuine democracy in that country.

The two presidents briefed each other on the economic situations in their respective countries. Mwinyi briefed his guest on Tanzania's economic recovery [words indistinct], the communique said. During his state visit, President Banda inspected the Malawi cargo centre in Dar es Salaam and toured historical places in the Island of Zanzibar.

**Banda Concludes Visit, Departs**

*EA0610154191 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania  
Network in Swahili 1000 GMT 6 Oct 91*

[Summary] President Kamuzu Banda has left for home at the end of his four-day official visit. President Mwinyi saw him off at Dar es Salaam airport.

**Prime Minister Meets Winnie Mandela, Delegation**

*AB0510105591 Dakar PANA in English 1051 GMT  
4 Oct 91*

[Text] Dar es Salaam, 4 Oct (SHIHATA/PANA)—Tanzanian prime minister and first vice-president, John Malecela, conferred with a six-member ANC [African National Congress] delegation at his residence in Dar es Salaam on Thursday [3 October], and

reiterated his country's continued support for the organization. The delegation, led by the secretary of social welfare of the National Executive Committee of the ANC, Winnie Mandela, was in the country for a short official visit to brief Tanzanian authorities on the current situation in South Africa.

Malecela told the delegation that Tanzania was closely monitoring the unfolding situation in South Africa. "I assure you that Tanzania will never waver in its support for the South African liberation struggle", he said.

Speaking on behalf of the delegation, Mandela said South Africans would never have been where they are without Tanzania's support. "We shall leave it to history to thank Tanzania for the role she had played in the South African struggles", she said.

The delegation had since left for home.

## Further on Situation of Bophuthatswana Detainees

### Forum Urges 'Immediate Release'

MB0710105691 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1032 GMT 7 Oct 91

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 7 SAPA—The Five Freedoms Forum (FFF) has called for the immediate release of the Black Sash members and international observers being detained by the Bophuthatswana government.

The FFF said in a statement on Monday President F W de Klerk and the South African Government have a responsibility to take issue with the Bophuthatswana government over the detentions.

The group rejected President Lucas Mangope's claim the protesters were detained to prevent serious damage to property.

### President Mangope Interviewed

MB0710170091 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network  
in English 1815 GMT 6 Oct 91

[Interview with President Lucas Mangope of Bophuthatswana by South African Broadcasting Corporation, SABC, presenter John Bishop, SABC TV 3's political correspondent Lehana Tsotetsi, and SOWETAN journalist Themba Molefe on the "AGENDA" program; at President Mangope's residence in Mmabatho—live. Introduction by SABC presenter Freek Robinson from the SABC's Johannesburg studio.]

[Text] [Robinson] Good evening. Bophuthatswana is the only independent homeland that has made no public commitment to discard the grand philosophy of apartheid and to become part of South Africa again. Moreover, President Lucas Mangope has increasingly been criticized for displaying autocratic tendencies, an allegation borne out at least in part, by several arrests of opponents this week, including 16 protesters of the Black Sash yesterday. John Bishop is with President Mangope in his residence now. Hello John.

[Bishop] Hello Freek. Yes, thank you very much. Here we are in President Mangope's residence in Mmabatho. Thank you very much by the way, Mr. President, for giving your time and your hospitality. With me, Lehana Tsotetsi from the SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] and on the end, sitting on the end there, Themba Molefe of the SOWETAN. We'll be back with some, we think, close questioning in a moment or two.

[Robinson] Thank you John. Stay with us until after this break.

[Bishop] Good evening once again from Mmabatho and thank you again Mr. President.

[Mangope] Thank you.

[Bishop] President, one of the big stories in our news on the front page of the SUNDAY TIMES today features

the Black Sash, the arrests, and we've just reported that apparently the detainees that your government has taken into custody cannot be visited. What's the situation?

[Mangope] Well, I must, of course, give background to the introduction of the security legislation in terms of which the police acted to detain these people. We have had to enact this legislation in the interest of our freedom and independence because our detractors in the past have vowed to make Bophuthatswana ungovernable and to topple the government. We have had the very unfortunate experience of marches and demonstrations in the east of the country, at the beginning of last year, which resulted in very huge damage to government property. We have had to restore, to replace, to repair the damage at a cost of millions of rand. And in the interest of our independence and freedom we have had to enact a legislation security in terms of which people are not to demonstrate in Bophuthatswana.

[Bishop] But the Black Sash, I don't think, have a record of violence. They've come in simply to demonstrate peacefully. Part of the question I asked you was what's going to happen to them, to people who have been detained? I mean, why can't they be visited? That was part of the question.

[Mangope] I don't know that they cannot be visited.

[Bishop] Well, we've announced that in the news.

[Mangope] All I can say is that they will appear in a court of law and it will be for the courts to decide what their fate is to be.

[Bishop] But do you like the idea of having detainees who can't be visited?

[Mangope] We don't like that idea. We don't even like, in fact, to arrest people, but as I say we would have omitted to enact that legislation at our peril.

[Bishop] Mr. President does this seem to indicate that you are very insecure? I mean, peaceful demonstrations are allowed in South Africa now, for instance. Why won't you permit them?

[Mangope] We have had experience, as I would like to repeat very emphatically, where people demonstrated and those demonstrations resulted in huge damage to property, and for that reason we do not allow demonstrations. And I say it is the avowed policy and objective of our detractors to make Bophuthatswana ungovernable and to topple the government. This is a known fact.

[Bishop] We'll move on I think and ask Lehana if you have something to ask.

[Tsotetsi] Mr. President, on that issue of detainees, could we just look at that issue of some of the political prisoners presently in hospital. This morning we visited some and the condition of Mr. Simelane seems to be worse off. Why don't you act on humanitarian basis to have him released? Do you want to see another Steve Biko situation?



[Mangope] We have announced not so long ago that this whole question of political prisoners is constantly being reviewed and we act on the basis of medical reports regarding people who are on a hunger strike. I have had a medical report on Mr. Simelane and I don't want to say categorically that we are not going to release him, but on the basis of that medical report we did not feel at that time that we were called upon to release him.

[Tsotetsi] And you are on record saying that all political prisoners will be released according to their behavior. But they are not criminals. Why say that? And you only released 19 and there is allegations that you are playing delaying tactics by releasing this guy. [sentence as heard]

[Mangope] I don't know what is meant by delaying tactics. The very term political prisoners is open to very wide interpretation. In our view, on the basis of their confessions in court, which confessions were not disputed by their legal representative, they are not at all political prisoners.

[Bishop] Sorry, at that point. What kind of prisoners are they then? I mean the prisoners who were detained after the coup; I mean that's a political act, a coup isn't it?

[Mangope] The intents of their confessions, almost to the man, they say they were induced to take part in the coup because of promises made to them: better pay, better housing, a motor car, that type of thing. There was no political ideology behind them. Perhaps the leaders of the coup could have had a political ideology.

[Bishop] Mr. President, in that case, surely, if they are dupes, if they were fooled into joining that movement, then they are hardly guilty at all, are they? I mean, if anything, shouldn't you extend clemency?

[Mangope] I don't want to appear to be wiser than the judge, who found them guilty. They were found guilty in a court of justice, of law, and in fact we believe that, to show that they are not political prisoners, their sentences were very, very light.

[Bishop] But you have the ability, don't you—I think you are the minister of law and order, and of the police, and of course, the state president—to show clemency, don't you, for the political prisoners, for those on hunger strike?

[Mangope] That's absolutely correct.

[Bishop] Well, wouldn't that be a great gesture, with democracy breaking out all over Africa now?

[Mangope] What we cannot allow to happen is to bow to uncalled-for pressure. After all, it is not only in Bophuthatswana where we have so-called political prisoners, but we are singled out for this pressure.

[Bishop] Is it the pressure, then? Could we say, hopefully, that you're still thinking about new moves, as far as political prisoners and the others are concerned?

[Mangope] I don't want to put it differently from what I have put it in the past. I've said this enjoys our on-going review, and I still say so.

[Bishop] Would there be, say, a speedy review soon?

[Mangope] We are going to review the situation.

[Bishop] Soon?

[Mangope] I don't want to say soon. I don't want to put any time limit.

[Bishop] Themba?

[Molefe] When your government released the 19, the announcement of which was made at an international press conference here, you said that this was the beginning of a process to release political prisoners. We are surprised, even now, that not even one of them has been released.

[Mangope] You will agree with me that at that press conference I did not commit myself to any time limit. I still repeat that it is our intention to review this whole question on an on-going basis. I still say so, but I'm not prepared to put a time frame to it.

[Molefe] Why is it prolonged, Mr. President?

[Mangope] There are many considerations that we look at. I have said at the press conference: To us it is important to look at the record of the case, to look at the confession, to look at the behavior of the man in the prison, and to take into account all those factors.

[Molefe] Mr. President, while we are still at it, the events of yesterday, of this weekend, have now again shifted the spotlight on Bophuthatswana. For instance, among those arrested there were five, we are told, international observers, and we are again told that the South African Foreign Affairs Department has been consulted on this, with Foreign Minister Pik Botha being phoned from Taiwan, where he is on a diplomatic mission. We are also made to believe that he has taken issue with the president of Bophuthatswana about the events of yesterday.

[Bishop] Have you been told off by the foreign minister of South Africa?

[Mangope] I have not heard anything from the Foreign Ministry of South Africa.

[Bishop] Has it become an international event?

[Mangope] It could be, but we are being subjected to, as I say, in our view, uncalled-for pressure.

[Bishop] Perhaps we might have time to come back to that, but we have so much to do. Let's move on to the situation as far as negotiations are concerned. Let's talk about Bophuthatswana itself. You've unbanned the ANC [African National Congress], but you've also accused them of plotting to assassinate you.

[Mangope] I don't think it is correct, Mr. Bishop, to say we unbanned the ANC. The ANC was, in fact, never banned in this country.

[Bishop] Well, you've given them permission to operate, is that it?

[Mangope] We say political parties that want to operate in Bophuthatswana have, in terms of our law, to register. They have, in terms of the law, to register as political parties.

[Molefe] But there are political parties that have registered here...

[Mangope, interrupting] There's only one.

[Molefe] Okay, there is one, but it is not even allowed to operate in terms of...

[Mangope, interrupting] That is not correct. I'm not responsible for the machinery of that party. I'm not responsible for them organizing or mobilizing in Bophuthatswana. If they fail to do so, it is not my fault.

[Bishop] Which party are we talking about now?

[Molefe] Seoposengwe Party. And we are also talking about, or we are told stories about, people who attend meetings of such a bona fide party as far away at Phokeng, coming back, harassed by security forces. Stories have been reported to the media about...

[Mangope] This is absolutely not true. We will not allow people to hold meetings if they are not registered parties in Bophuthatswana.

[Bishop] Let's get back to the ANC. They in a public statement have dismissed you really, and your homeland, as they call it, as a sort of relic of apartheid. But is it not true that they are a factor to be reckoned with in southern Africa now? The ANC is one of the leading power players in southern Africa. Will you not have to have some kind of accord with them?

[Mangope] Mr. Bishop, I want to emphasize what I have not said ever in the past, that I was one of the people who very strongly appealed to the South African Government to release Mr. Mandela. But I don't go onto rooftops to announce such things, and Mr. Mandela is aware. He knows. He has told me himself that he is aware that I pleaded for his release. Now, we value and very highly prize our independence, and the laws of the country must obtain. If a party wants to operate in Bophuthatswana it has to register. And yes, you are right, they are important actors, and we have said our door is open to talk to them.

[Bishop] But have they tried to assassinate you? Do you have evidence of that?

[Mangope] I have very, very, very strong evidence. I have very strong evidence.

[Bishop] What kind of evidence would that be?

[Mangope] Not only has it been intelligence reports to me, but I have received a letter which straightforwardly told me that I was targeted for assassination by the ANC, and my people, my intelligence, actually met that man who was a member of the Umkhonto we Sizwe [ANC Military Wing—MK]. They went to see him in Cape Town. I am not just talking....

[Bishop, interrupting] I see.

[Mangope, continuing] ...unfounded stories.

[Bishop] Well, as you know, officially they have denied that.

[Mangope] One would expect them to.

[Bishop] Yes, yes. The question of you and Dr. Treurnicht, if I can put it like that—a recent statement where he said, not quoting directly, something like you have the same kind of approach to the political situation. Would it mean a federal system, or maintaining groups for—special groups around the country—areas. What would he be talking about?

[Mangope] I don't know. I have not heard what Dr. Treurnicht has said. I am prepared to talk to anyone, from the ANC to the CP [Conservative Party].

[Bishop] Yes.

[Mangope] I have my own views. We are an independent country. It is our inalienable right to be independent and free, and in fact we prize highly our independence. Not only is it our right, but our heritage also. We have not even begun to think of considering reincorporation into South Africa at this stage.

[Bishop] At this stage? Does that leave the door open for it to happen, perhaps?

[Mangope] We are going to watch the situation. We are going to see what happens there, and if we have reason, and good reason, to begin considering reincorporation, we will give that matter consideration and consult with our people.

[Bishop] So you've sort of left it open then?

[Mangope] I've said so all along.

[Tsetetsi] While on this question of independence, Mr. President, Bophuthatswana has built an international airport, and there were reports that you had paid certain British MPs large amounts, thousands of rands, in order to have recognition. Would you still continue with this independence irrespective of the lack of recognition that you have, because surely Bophuthatswana does not have international recognition?

[Mangope] It is true we have not been, up to this stage, internationally recognized. But in very many ways it has been a blessing in disguise. What nonrecognition has done for us has been tremendous in terms of the restoration of our human dignity, in terms of the development of self-reliance, in terms of really achieving things our own selves.

[Molefe] So you paid out the money to the British MPs to try and get recognition?

[Mangope] I haven't paid them to get recognition. We are going to continue to invite those people who want to come and see for themselves what Bophuthatswana is and what we have achieved.

[Molefe] Yes, but this recognition, and what you say Chief Mangope that you have achieved a lot—we take it, and in fact there is evidence that what has been achieved is only for the benefit of a privileged few. The beauty of independence in Bophuthatswana—there is evidence of that—is just....

[Mangope, interrupting] Now, that is of course a very cynical distortion of the truth. I would invite you to go to every single one of the 12 regions of Bophuthatswana....

[Molefe, interrupting] There are poor regions there....

[Mangope, continuing] ...for you there to see the magnificent facilities we have established in terms of schools, in terms of clinics, in terms of hospitals, in terms of roads, in terms of the provision of electricity, in terms of the reticulation of water schemes in far flung areas of Bophuthatswana. We are proud, very proud of our achievement.

[Tsotetsi] But it seems, Mr. President, what you are talking about is something, especially if one takes Mmabatho for an example—only Mmabatho, just this little portion here, has got all the fancy buildings and everything. Five or six kilometers away from Mmabatho, then one can read poverty....

[Mangope, interrupting] I want to take you, I am prepared to take you at any time to any single one of the regions to see what we have done. I repeat, we are tremendously proud of our achievement.

[Bishop] Mr. President, are you aware that your reputation in some quarters is not a good one? It goes like this—I'll try and be as balanced, and as distanced as I can—that you are really running a private little empire here, you are the dictator of it; that you have limitless money which should be going to the people, you have, as Hani said, made certain cosmetic dressings, but that in fact you run it like an old-style—with respect to you—paramount chief; that democracy does not exist; that Bop [Bophuthatswana] TV for instance has no independence; the press is virtually not free here. How do you respond to those charges?

[Mangope] I respond this way to that, Mr. Bishop: Those people who judge me as you say, are judging me without the facts in their knowledge.

[Bishop] You're aware of these, though?

[Mangope] Well, you are telling me. I'm not aware of that.

[Bishop] Well, they do exist.

[Mangope] I am not aware of that, but I take you at your word. I say anybody who wants to know Bophuthatswana, anybody who wants to know me, is free to come at any time

to Bophuthatswana, to meet anybody, go to any part of Bophuthatswana, and see what I have done, what we have done, as a government, for our people.

[Bishop] Mr. President, that is a gracious invitation, but you see, can't you really make it absolutely credible by releasing the natural forces of democracy? I mean, don't worry about the Black Sash not being allowed in here. Have controversial programs on your television service. Do more of what you're doing now.

[Mangope] Mr. Bishop, just to come to the television issue: I don't know that I've ever, in any way, dictated to our television....

[Molefe, interrupting] For instance, yesterday's show....

[Bishop, interrupting] You did actually, so it's said, order the news broadcast to be broadcast again, because you'd missed it; and they did.

[Mangope] That is not true. When was that, and who....

[Bishop] A couple of years ago. That's a part of this perceived wisdom.

[Mangope] That is not true, absolutely. You see, such judgment, based on totally false grounds, does not worry me at all.

[Bishop] All right. But what about the fact that, because of your Internal Security Act, and the other one, that you don't really have freedom in this territory?

[Mangope] We have got to protect our independence and freedom. If people declare, our detractors declare, that they want to make Bophuthatswana ungovernable, that they want to topple the government, then we have got....

[Bishop, interrupting] But surely, the answer then is: Keep the Army and the police strong and fair, and let the people speak.

[Mangope] I have not stopped anybody who has the right to speak, from speaking.

[Molefe] What is interesting is that even yesterday's events are not beamed on national television here. I mean, I'm talking about....

[Bishop, interrupting] Yesterday's events not been on?

[Mangope] I was not here, I don't know, I don't control the news media.

[Bishop] But you seem to, you see. If they did put it on, they probably think: The state president won't allow us....

[Mangope] When you say it seems, then it does not mean it's a fact.

[Bishop] No, of course not. But I mean, when you're running what appears to be a totalitarian state, how do you get the facts?

[Mangope] If people want to know the truth about Bophuthatswana they are free at any time to come to Bophuthatswana to study every single aspect of our life here, then with the knowledge, with the facts in their knowledge, they are in a better position to judge us.

[Tsotetsi] Mr. President, how do you reconcile the two: You preach democracy and yet there are still allegations of harassment; like you said now, political parties are not allowed to....

[Mangope, interrupting] That is very interesting. You don't dispute what I tell you, it is the avowed intention of our detractors to make Bophuthatswana ungovernable and to topple the government and in the face of that we've got to protect our independence and freedom.

[Bishop] Mr. State President, haven't you seen the evidence close to home that keeping people from talking openly, saying anything about you, criticizing you vehemently really doesn't work? It never worked in the Soviet Union, we are discovering; it really didn't work in South Africa, so....

[Mangope, interrupting] I don't accept that I stop people from talking. I don't accept that at all. We have said we have an open door. Anybody is free to come and talk to us on any issue of his choice. We have said so, and if people choose not to do so, but instead of doing so to judge us on false grounds, then we are not worried.

[Bishop] Mr. President, have you got any pressure on you from the South African Government to come back home, as it were, as it might be put, to perhaps resign, yourself?

[Mangope] I've had no such pressure. None at all.

[Bishop] Would you listen to those kind of words in your ear?

[Mangope] I think they will have to go to my people who have put me in this position, to get them to get rid of me.

[Molefe] And if you are asked to resign, would you resign?

[Mangope] Asked by who?

[Molefe] By your people.

[Mangope] By my people? Of course, by my people.

[Bishop] Will you retire soon? Is retirement on the cards for you?

[Mangope] I'm entirely in the hands of my people.

[Bishop] The last question, sorry, I didn't press you on that one, it's about the money. You're thought to be an extremely wealthy man, and it's said that this money belongs to the Batswana people. What's your comments on that?

[Mangope] Anybody who knows that I have embezzled funds is free to take me to court. I have worked Mr. Bishop, I've worked since 1948. Since 1948 I was a school teacher, I was an inspector of schools. I have been in this position for 21 years, and I've been paid for what I've been doing.

[Bishop] And there we have to close. Again thank you for your forthrightness and the hospitality of your residence at Mmabatho.

### Reaction to Mangope Remarks

*MB0810081791 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0137 GMT 8 Oct 91*

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 7 SAPA—The Mafikeng Anti-Repression Forum [Maref] said on Monday frustration was reaching new levels among political prisoners in Bophuthatswana following the refusal by homeland leader Lucas Mangope in a Sunday TV interview to give specific time scale within which prisoners would be released.

Prisoners were also further frustrated by Mr Mangope's continued denial during Sunday's SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] Agenda programme that they were not political, Maref said in a statement.

Maref, however, remained adamant the prisoners were political.

"The 147 political prisoners still being held in Bophuthatswana jails all fall clearly within the definitions contained in the Pretoria Minute and should have been released before the end of April."

On Monday morning four more prisoners joined five other fasting prisoners, who were already on hunger strike at Mafikeng's Bophelong hospital, added Maref.

### 16 Black Sash Detainees Released

*MB0810111391 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1047 GMT 8 Oct 91*

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 8 SAPA—Sixteen detainees in Bophuthatswana were released on Tuesday morning after being charged with an illegal gathering, says Black Sash spokeswoman Barbara Klugman.

Admissions of guilt fines of R[and] 200 were paid by the 12 Sash members, but the two American and two German foreign observers were released without being charged.

The group is expected to return to Johannesburg later in the day.

"We believe that the behaviour of the Bophuthatswana government over this incident amply illustrates the level of repression in the country and its unwillingness to enter the era of negotiations.

"We will continue to protest against the banning of the Black Sash in Bophuthatswana," Mrs Klugman says.

### Joint Statement Issued on Transfer of Schools

*MB0310153291 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1521 GMT 3 Oct 91*

[SAPA PR Wire Service issued by: SA (South African) Communication Service: "Joint media statement: school properties by General Magnus Malan, MP (member of



Parliament), minister of water affairs and forestry and of housing and works, House of Assembly; Mr. Sam de Beer, MP, minister of education and training; Dr. J.N. Reddy, MP, acting minister of education and culture, House of Delegates; and, Mr. T. Abrahams, MP, minister of education and culture, House of Representatives—Pretoria, 4 October 1991]

[Text] Altogether 29 schools which have become redundant for purposes of white education, are now, as the start of a process, to be transferred variously to the Department of Education and Training, the Department of Education and Culture of the House of Representatives and the Department of Education and Culture of the House of Delegates.

The background to this announcement is the government's policy which was explained during a media conference on 27 June 1991 to the effect that schools no longer required by the white education department, must continue to be used for educational purposes as far as possible.

On 25 July 1991 the Minister's Council, House of Assembly, confirmed that such properties may be transferred to other educational departments free of charge.

A list of unused schools was subsequently forwarded to the various departments of education, and they gave an indication of the properties that they were interested in utilising for education purposes.

The Minister's Council, House of Assembly, has endorsed the initial transfer of unused schools at a meeting on 3 October 1991, following discussions which took place on 30 September 1991 between the responsible ministers. The Department of Housing and Works (House of Assembly) was given the go ahead to implement the transfer.

Further investigations and negotiations are under way concerning the allocation of other unused schools. It is possible that a final allocation and announcement in this regard could be made towards the end of October 1991.

The undermentioned schools are to be transferred to the respective departments of education within thirty days. Enquiries regarding the date on which the schools will become operational should be addressed to the relevant departments of education.

Department of Education and Training 1. Laerskool Tobie Winterbach, Balfour 2. Laerskool Bloedrivier, Groblersdal 3. Laerskool Perdekop and Hostel, Perdekop 4. Laerskool Beestekraal, Brits 5. Laerskool Geluk, Brits 6. Laerskool Pienaarsrivier, Pienaarsrivier 7. Laerskool Lehau, Dist Warmbaths 8. Laerskool Rietfontein, Rustenburg 9. Laerskool Venterstad, Dist Burgersdorp 10. Laerskool Kommadagga, Somerset East 11. Willem Pretorius Primere Skool, Dist Bloemfontein 12. Mayville High, Durban 13. Music School, Pietermaritzburg 14. Keate Street Primary, Ladysmith 15. Laerskool Bulwer, Bulwer 16. Highflats Primary, Ixopo 17. Macleantown Primary School, Macleantown 18. Laerskool Goedehoop, Germiston

House of Representatives 1. Laerskool Elim-Eiland, Dist Gordonia 2. Laerskool Gariep, Dist Gordonia 3. Laerskool Hermon, Malmesbury 4. Laerskool Kalbaskraal, Malmesbury 5. Laerskool Klaasvoogd, Robertson 6. Laerskool Nelspoort, Dist Beaufort-West 7. Laerskool Koekenaap, Vredendal 8. Estcourt Primary, Estcourt 9. Laerskool Papendorp, Vanrhynsdorp 10. Laerskool Karos Canon, Gordonia

House of Delegates 1. Laerskool Hugenoet, Crosby, Johannesburg

In those cases where education departments do not indicate an interest in taking over an available school, any applications received from private educational institutions will be considered as a next step.

### Democratic Party Welcomes Transfer

MB0410132291 Johannesburg South African  
Broadcasting Corporation Network in English  
1100 GMT 4 Oct 91

[Text] The Democratic Party has welcomed the transfer of 29 schools, previously reserved for whites to other education departments.

The party's spokesman on education, Mr. Roger Burrows, said however, that the government should give an assurance that the physical safety of the pupils and the protection of schools would be guaranteed, because of the locality of certain schools and the aggressive tone of right-wing organizations in those areas.

### Student Movement, CP Reaction

MB0410160091 Umtata Capital Radio in English  
1500 GMT 4 Oct 91

[Text] The Azanian Student Movement has welcomed the government's decision to grant 29 white schools to black pupils.

The movement's deputy president (Sekhalo Sekhonyane) says, though, that he'd like to be sure that black pupils at these schools will be offered proper security from right-wingers who might try to make their attendance at schools difficult.

But the right-wing has slammed the government's move. In its reaction the Conservative Party [CP] says the government's handling of 29 previously white schools, for black pupils, is a provocation of those whites who place a high price on their own community life.

The CP says in a statement that the move represents a sweeping step to force suburban integration on unwilling white communities and has warned that the opening of the white schools to other races would not lead to mutual relations.

**Azapo 'Slammed' Decision**

*MB0610153491 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1435 GMT 6 Oct 91*

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 6 SAPA—The Azanian People's Organisation [Azapo] on Sunday slammed government's decision to hand over 29 schools, previously reserved for white education, to blacks for education purposes.

In a statement Azapo Education Secretariat Dr Gomolemo Mokae said the move was a "shot in the dark" by a desperate white regime and was "ridiculously" off target.

He added that Azapo abhorred the "hand-me-down" culture government was seeking to nurture.

"We detest crumbs from the white man's table and contend that the burning need for schools is within the black community," he stressed.

Mr Mokae said Azapo found it "worrying" that the majority of the schools handed over were located in the platteland "where white racism is rampant".

"We suspect the regime has a perverse wish to make black children sitting ducks for the white right-wing," Mr Mokae said.

**Church Leader on Education, Land Distribution****Views Politicization of Education**

*MB0510125291 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1222 GMT 5 Oct 91*

[SAPA PR Wire Service issued by: Methodist Church of South Africa: "Press statement on the keynote address to the annual conference of the Methodist Church of Southern Africa (Release Number 2) by the presiding Bishop of the Church, Rev Dr M. Stanley Mogoba, Saturday, 5th October 1991"]

[Text] "The politicisation of education by the liberation movements dealt the final blow to an already ailing system of education", Rev Dr Stanley Mogoba, presiding bishop of the Methodist Church of Southern Africa, told the denomination's top policy-making body today.

Addressing the conference on the theme "just sharing", Dr Mogoba said this destruction had been "a form of national suicide".

"The motivation for learning and the culture of sheer hard work and application, as was the case in the days of missionary education, were destroyed. The flame of learning and creativity was effectively extinguished. Our cry for educational reform went unheeded".

Having earlier quoted figures which highlighted the disparity in the national spend on education, Dr Mogoba called on teachers, parents and pupils to play responsible roles in resuscitating education. He warned that unless teachers in South Africa rolled up their sleeves and brought about the

desired education "revolution", "then we should import teachers, urgently, from other parts of the world where they are in large supply ... and are willing to work".

He said that a complete turn-around in education, an educational Marshall Plan was required. Turning to the need for a single shared economy, Dr Mogoba said it was to be hoped that money that had previously been used to support homelands and other "wasteful duplication" would be eliminated and made available for the reconstruction of the economy and the land. A vigorous programme was required to bring about a just sharing in the economy. This included the need for:

- equal facilities in the workplace and equal pay;
- adult education and programmes to eliminate illiteracy should

- be introduced and on-the-job training intensified;
- technical education should be placed high on the priority list

- of educational concerns; and
- affirmative action should be taken everywhere to allow blacks

to make up for lost opportunities and lost time.

Dr Mogoba pointed out that new opportunities were arising in South Africa, and a door to Africa was also opening. Africa, however, had to stop depleting her resources "through corruption and meaningless wars.

"A new work ethic is a must for reconstructing a new Africa out of the ruins of the old", Dr Mogoba said.

He added: "World-wide, particularly after the collapse of the Russian version of socialism, there is a desperate cry for a new economic order, in which one hopes there can be a blending of capitalism, socialism, Africanism, Western-style democracy and Christian norms into a unique, just socio-political and economic order".

**Urges Sharing Land With Blacks**

*MB0610131491 Johannesburg Radio RSA in English  
1100 GMT 6 Oct 91*

[Text] The presiding bishop of the Methodist Church of Southern Africa, Dr. Stanley Mogoba, who is vice chairman of the National Peace Initiative, has called for the sharing of land in South Africa, particularly agricultural land.

Dr. Mogoba says the land issue could not be resolved easily but that there were some aspects that need attention. He said people who do not live on their farms and have other sources of income had to make way for the black farmers who had been forced to leave their land. Black farmers should be assisted generously and trained as a form of affirmative action. Dr. Mogoba asked for a more productive utilization of agricultural land to enable enough food to be produced.

He said he favored guidelines that will encourage a gradual process of change without people being threatened.

### Police Report 'At Least' 18 Killed in Thokoza

MB0710181091 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1804 GMT 7 Oct 91

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 7 SAPA—At least 18 people were killed in the wake of Monday's [7 October] funeral of community leader Sam Ntuli in Thokoza on the East Rand, according to police liaison officer Capt Eugene Opperman. He told SAPA that police had found 18 bodies by 7pm, with a further 12 people injured.

He said the violence occurred when about 12,000 people left the funeral and marched from Thokoza to Katlehong. It has also been alleged that several of the mourners were shot from passing vehicles. Capt Opperman said the "majority of the people killed were Xhosas", and the bodies had been "scattered" throughout the township. Some of the victims had been shot, while others had been stabbed.

The area was "very tense" and Capt Opperman said "large numbers" of police and Defence Force members had moved into the area.

### ANC, SACP Leaders React

MB0710200291 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1842 GMT 7 Oct 91

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 7 SAPA—At least 18 people were killed and 12 others injured when violence erupted in Thokoza on the East Rand during the funeral of slain East Rand civic leader Sam Ntuli late on Monday [7 October]. The situation at the Natalspruit hospital was reported as chaotic on Monday night as injured people continued to be admitted following the violence.

Witwatersrand police spokesman Capt Eugene Opperman said police had found 18 bodies by 7pm, with a further 12 people injured. He said the violence occurred after about 12,000 people left the funeral and marched from Thokoza to Katlehong. It has also been alleged that several of the mourners were shot from passing vehicles. The area was "very tense" and Capt Opperman said large numbers of police and Defence Force members had moved into the area.

Reporters from Johannesburg's STAR newspaper on Monday afternoon saw the bodies of nine victims being loaded at the Thokoza police station into a van bound for the mortuary. A senior policeman at the station, Brig Jaap Venter, said there had been "enough manpower" to maintain law and order during the funeral. He said the dead had been killed in isolated incidents.

Earlier in the day thousands of mourners packed Thokoza stadium to pay their last respects to Mr Ntuli, 31, who died last week in a fusillade of bullets. A heavy police and army contingent formed a human wall between the residents and anxious hostel dwellers who stood in strategic positions as the throng marched from the stadium to the cemetery.

Then unidentified occupants of a white minibus opened fire on the unguarded people at the tail end of the march,

wounding three men, two of whom died on arrival at the Natalspruit hospital. One man was killed later and more than 10 people were injured at the Katlehong/Thokoza taxi rank when a group of blanket-clad men indiscriminately opened fire on commuters returning from work. "Our leaders have signed the peace accord but it seems nothing will really work with this violence continuing," said a taxi driver at the rank.

Speakers from the ANC [African National Congress], COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions], Nactu [National Council of Trade Unions], Azapo [African People's Organization] and the SA [South African] Communist Party [SACP] cast doubt on the government's commitment to the peace accord and laid the blame for Mr Ntuli's death at the doorstep of the security forces and the state's "private armies" such as the Civil Cooperation Bureau, hit-squads, vigilantes, foreign mercenaries and returning soldiers recruited from Koevoet and Five Reconnaissance Regiment.

SACP General-Secretary Joe Slovo said: "I want to send a message to President de Klerk that we refuse to live in the slaughterhouse which is South Africa." He said the ANC-SACP-COSATU alliance was committed to the peace accord but expressed doubt about the government keeping its word because "we deal with a structure which is infected with the past".

Speakers called for the mobilisation of street committees and the building of defence units because the government had failed to protect residents from armed attacks by faceless forces.

President of the Civic Associations of the Southern Transvaal Kgaps Mosunkutu said residents must be armed with firearms to defend themselves from possible attacks. "In each street there must be a gun. We are doing that for the sake of our lives and that is how we are going to defend ourselves," Mr Mosunkutu said.

Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation (MK)—ANC military wing] Commander Joe Modise accused the government of having embarked on a "sinister" strategy to keep the ANC talking of peace while it destabilised the organisation. He said government agents had already killed more than 60 top ANC activists in the past three months alone.

### Inkatha Youth Leader on Civic Leader's Killing

MB0710210291 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
2020 GMT 7 Oct 91

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 7 SAPA—The Inkatha Freedom Party Youth Brigade leader Mr Themba Khoza on Monday [7 October] said members expressed sympathy and condolences to the family of slain civic leader Mr Sam Ntuli. Mr Khoza said in a statement he agreed with the ANC [African National Congress] and the Civic Association of the Southern Transvaal that the assassination of Mr Ntuli was carried out by professional hitmen.



He said the killing was unfortunate, and what was now needed was to put the peace accord into practice. "I am appealing to leaders to refrain from making inflammatory statements."

### Report on 'Mystery' Base in Northern Transvaal

MB0410132391 Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL  
in English 4-10 Oct 91 pp 2, 3

[Report by Gaye Davis: "Brits Camp a Base for Ex-Koevoet [former Namibian counterinsurgency police unit] Members"]

[Text] A mystery base near Brits in the Northern Transvaal houses former members of Koevoet [police counterinsurgency unit], the notorious South-West African counter-insurgency unit, who are alleged to collaborate with the security forces in operations against members of the African National Congress [ANC].

THE WEEKLY MAIL visited the base at Moordkop this week and was told by some of the residents—former Koevoet fighters from Ovamboland and Angola—that they worked for police, received regular monthly salaries, that their work took them to far-flung corners of South Africa and that they underwent special training.

The fighters from Koevoet, a South African Police [SAP] unit that achieved notoriety for atrocities committed against SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] fighters and civilians during the war in Namibia, have allegedly been seen travelling around the local township in Hippos [armed vehicles] looking for members of the ANC-aligned civic organisation.

ANC intelligence clearly suspect the involvement of former Koevoet members in political killings. After the killing last weekend of civic leader Sam Ntuli, ANC president Nelson Mandela blamed the government for importing "the death squads that have been killing our brothers in Namibia. They have brought them here. They are operating here".

ANC activists from Hartbeesfontein, a township near the Koevoet base, this week alleged they were the targets of a harassment campaign being carried out by men from the camp travelling in armoured vehicles, seeking out community activists.

Hartbeesfontein's township manager, PJJ Opperman, said he knew of the camp's existence but nothing further. Asked who was in charge, he gave the telephone number of Brits "security police".

Hartbeesfontein residents, who have opposed government attempts to be incorporated into Bophuthatswana, now fear that the men could be used to force them to comply.

"We suspect that the state wants to use them as vigilantes," said Solly Phetoe, general secretary of the Hartbeesfontein Civic Association. "If they want to incorporate us, they can use them."

"During night and day they are driving Hippos through our area. When they drink in the shebeens they are asking where the civic leaders are," Phetoe said. Attempts by the community to get clarity on the camp from local authorities had been fruitless.

Inside the camp this week, many of the camp's male residents were seen walking around in paramilitary uniforms of green khaki trousers, light-coloured shirts, boots and fatigue caps.

Members of the base, who live there with their families, said they were given South African passports—despite South African immigration requirements that foreigners need to live in this country for five years before applying for citizenship.

An Ovamban who served with the South-West African Territorial Force's 202 Battalion at Rundu said he arrived at the camp earlier this month in the company of "seven Koevoet".

"Ultimately this is a Koevoet camp," he said. "When Koevoet people come here, they get jobs immediately because they were once with the police. They (the police) look after their own people."

The first contingent of ex-Koevoet members were brought to the camp in January 1989. The Ovambo said he and his companions had come under their own steam, having learned of the camp and its whereabouts by word of mouth.

On arrival, he was told to report to a South African Defence Force base near Brits, but was being allowed to remain at the camp, he said.

"We are all refugees. The people at home hate us because they say we helped the South Africans fight against SWAPO. If we stayed there, we would be killed. It is difficult for us here, but we have no choice."

He was hoping he would soon be issued with a passport so that he could return to Namibia to see his wife and children and possibly bring them back with him.

Another camp member, an Angolan who speaks only Portuguese and Afrikaans, said he had crossed into Namibia in 1981 and had worked for the police ever since. He said his work now took him all over the country—"as far as Komatipoort", he said.

Former SADF [South African Defense Force] major Nico Basson said this week the deployment of former Koevoet and South-West African Territory Force men formed part of a concerted strategy carried out by the special forces of the SADF and the SAP.

"Although they are police orientated, they are trained in special forces," Basson said. "They can operate in any areas posing as police—they can knock on doors and look for weapons, which the SADF can't do as easily."

In the wake of the Angolan/Namibian peace accord, the 3,000 strong Koevoet was said to have been disbanded. At



the time, Namibian officials expressed scepticism about Foreign Minister Pik Botha's statement that Koevoet (which he said had been "surrounded by a lot of bad publicity") would be dismantled as a mark of goodwill.

A subsequent investigation by the NEW YORK TIMES' Christopher Wren concluded that Koevoet's men were not being discharged—instead, units were remaining intact "while they are taught other police tasks". Wren said this "training" began in August 1988.

Soon after Namibian independence, THE NAMIBIAN newspaper reported that former Koevoet members were being flown by Safair from Walvis Bay to Phalaborwa and Palmietfontein.

The Namibian government demanded and was given assurances by the South African Department of Foreign Affairs that the men would not be deployed against Namibia.

At the time it was said to be disbanded, Koevoet ranks were estimated at 90 percent black, mostly locally recruited Ovambos—many of whom were illiterate. They were paid about R[and]500 a month—high by northern Namibian standards.

In March last year, on the eve of Namibian elections, details of Koevoet's widespread harassment of SWAPO supporters emerged in the Windhoek Supreme Court—backed by claims by ex-Koevoet members that the unit was still in effective operation.

Approached for comment, the SAP Public Relations division in Pretoria said: "The South African Police are planning to inform the media fully about the task of the ex-Koevoet members presently employed by the SA Police. For various reasons, this will not be possible in the next two days."

—Home Affairs officials were hastily despatched to Moordkop yesterday to check the passports and identity documents of residents of the camp.

Responding to queries from THE WEEKLY MAIL, a Home Affairs representative said: "The first we knew of the existence of this place was when we got your fax. We have sent out people to do an investigation but will not be able to give comment in time for your deadline."

He said there was an enabling clause in South Africa's citizenship act which "makes provision for people who served under the SADF in Namibia to become South African citizens" and that this had been employed in the case of members of the SADF's 31 and 32 Battalions who were brought back into South Africa after Namibian independence.

### Police Deny Harassing Activists

MB0410143091 Umtata Capital Radio in English  
1400 GMT 4 Oct 91

[Text] The South African Police has confirmed it operated a base at Moordkop in the northern Transvaal, but has denied that its members were harassing civic activists in the region.

Police spokesman Lieutenant Nina Barkhuizen was responding to a report on the existence of the base published in THE WEEKLY MAIL newspaper today.

The report says the base accommodated former members of the Koevoet [police] counterinsurgency unit from Namibia, and quoted civic sources as saying they were the target of a harassment campaign by operatives at the base.

While Barkhuizen has confirmed the existence of the base, she has denied that any untoward campaigns were conducted against civics from it.

### De Klerk Apologizes for Hurt Due to Apartheid

MB0610093691 Umtata Capital Radio in English  
0900 GMT 6 Oct 91

[Text] South African State President F.W. de Klerk has finally apologized for the hurt inflicted by over 40 years of apartheid.

De Klerk made the apology in a wide-ranging interview with Japan's biggest newspaper, ASAHI SHIMBUN. De Klerk also expressed the hope that the first general election, in which all South Africans will participate, can take place within three years.

Asked if he shares the guilt of some Afrikaners in regard to the negative aspects of apartheid, De Klerk said, we are very, very sorry for the pain which was caused by that period in our history and we are glad that period has passed.

### Temporary Indemnity for 77 ANC Members Extended

MB0410154291 Johannesburg South African  
Broadcasting Corporation Network in English  
1500 GMT 4 Oct 91

[Text] The temporary indemnity granted to a number of members of the ANC's [African National Congress] National Executive Committee has been extended by a further four months. This was announced in the Government Gazette by the State President, Mr. F.W. de Klerk. In terms of the announcement the indemnity of 77 members has been extended. Among those affected are Mr. Oliver Tambo, Joe Slovo, Chris Hani, Ronnie Kasrils, Thabo Mbeki and Jacob Zuma, as well as the president of the ANC Women's League, Mr. Gertrude Shope.

**ANC Uncertain About Form of Interim Government**

*MB0510120691 Johannesburg South African Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1100 GMT 5 Oct 91*

[Text] The ANC [African National Congress] says it has not yet defined what an interim government for South Africa should look like, and that it will be the task of its regions and branches to discuss various models and advise the ANC executive.

Speaking at the annual congress of the ANC's PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] region in Johannesburg, the secretary general for the organization, Mr. Cyril Ramaphosa, said its position on an interim government to oversee the election of a constituent assembly had been vindicated, as the government now acknowledged the need for what he called, interim arrangements. Mr. Ramaphosa emphasized that the role of an interim government should be to unite all South Africans.

Referring to the Peace Accord, Mr. Ramaphosa repeated the ANC's commitment to the peace process, and he described the accord as the springboard for further development of the political process in South Africa.

**Mandela on Future Role of Traditional Leaders**

*MB0410134091 Johannesburg Radio RSA in English 1115 GMT 4 Oct 91*

[From the "Africa South" program]

[Text] Nelson Mandela, the president of the African National Congress, says that the role of traditional leaders in a new South Africa must not be undermined. At a news conference in the southern African Republic of Ciskei, Mr. Mandela said South Africa's traditional leaders had an important contribution to make to a new political dispensation.

[Begin Mandela recording] Traditional leaders are respected in our communities, and it is not easy to do any solid work in the countryside unless we cooperate with the chiefs and all the structures around that institution which enable that institution to operate effectively. Of course, problems have arisen, as they have arisen in other parts of the country, and we are addressing those problems, so that we would be able to harness these traditional institutions so as to enable the organization to be strong on the ground in the urban areas and in the countryside. [end recording]

**Speaks to Chiefs 5 Oct**

*MB0710175191 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1512 GMT 5 Oct 91*

[Text] Pietersburg Oct 5 SAPA—The African National Congress [ANC] regards traditional chiefs and headmen as a most important constituency and has no policy to depose them, ANC President Nelson Mandela said on Saturday.

Addressing a Congress of Traditional Leaders of South Africa (Contralesa) meeting at Lebowakgomo near Pietersburg, Mr. Mandela said the ANC was prepared to forgive chiefs and homeland leaders who had collaborated with the apartheid regime.

"The ANC has no objection to the formation of political parties by homeland leaders. But these parties should help in advancing the struggle against apartheid.

"Our policy is to respect chiefs as our traditional leaders and for them to be elected into the ANC. They must possess leadership qualities other than that of the chieftainship."

Mr. Mandela said it was a grave mistake for chiefs to demand exorbitant tribal levies, "because there are over three-million in this country who are unemployed".

Contralesa secretary in the Transvaal and Lebowa minister of works, Chief Lemmer Mokoena at the meeting publicly accused the ANC's grassroots structures and civic associations of harrasing and disrespecting chiefs and headmen.

"Fifteen chiefs in Lebowa have already sought sanctuary in the Zion Christian Church city, Morija after their royal kraals were destroyed by people putting on ANC colours," he stated.

Mr. Mandela responded by giving the ANC's assurance that its branches would discuss with traditional and homeland leaders the allegations made by Chief Mokoena, Mr. Mandela said.

Mr. Mandela addresses a rally at Jane Furse in Sekukuneland on Sunday after a R[and]100 a ticket fund-raising dinner at the local hall on Saturday night.

**Ramodike Welcomes Mandela's Stand**

*MB0610105891 Johannesburg South African Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 0900 GMT 6 Oct 91*

[Text] The chief minister of Lebowa, Mr. Nelson Ramodike, has welcomed a statement by the president of the ANC [African National Congress], Mr. Nelson Mandela, that his organization respects traditional leaders.

Mr. Mandela told a meeting of the Congress of Traditional Leaders of South Africa, in the Lebowa capital Lebowakgomo yesterday, that if the ANC came to power it would respect traditional leaders and not strip them of their authority.

Mr. Mandela said the dispute between traditional leaders and the ANC was to the advantage of neither party and ought to be settled.

**ANC: Continued Harassment From Ciskei Police**

*MB0710174791 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0851 GMT 7 Oct 91*

[Text] East London Oct 7 SAPA—The African National Congress [ANC] on Monday condemned alleged continued harassment of its members by the Ciskei Security Police.

In a statement the ANC's border regional publicity secretary, Marion Sparg, said the latest incident occurred at the weekend when 15 security policemen searched the house of a senior member of the ANC, Mr Mzwakhe Ndlala.

According to the statement Mr Ndlala, a senior member of Umkhonto We Sizwe [Spear of the Nation—MK] and a past secretary general of the SACP [South African Communist Party] was awoken by armed police who then searched his house for weapons.

Ms Sparg said in the statement no weapons were found in Mr Ndlala's house.

She added that the only "apparent" reason for the search and "harassment and attempted intimidation" was the fact that Mr Ndlala was with MK chief of staff, Mr Chris Hani, in Alice last week.

Mr Hani was ordered to leave the Ciskei by security police at the time.

"The ANC condemns this and all other similar acts of harassment by Brigadier Gqozo's security forces.

"These have been without exception unprovoked attempts to intimidate and generally create a climate of fear in Ciskei and border region as a whole," Ms Sparg said.

**Dutch Church, AWB on Communists in Government**

*MB0510055891 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
2246 GMT 4 Oct 91*

[Text] Pretoria Oct 4 SAPA—The Dutch Reformed Church [DRC] would accept a coalition government that included communists but would reserve the right to state that it found such a government unacceptable, the chairman of the DRC's synodal commission, Prof Pieter Potgieter, said in Pretoria on Friday.

He was speaking after a meeting with the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging's [Afrikaner Resistance Movement—AWB] chief secretary, Mr Ernst van der Westhuizen, and AWB chief organiser Mr Piet Rudolph.

The AWB would oppose a communist government, Mr Rudolph said after the meeting requested by the DRC.

Mr van der Westhuizen said it appeared the DRC often acted as a front for the government and the Afrikaner Broederbond [Afrikaner Brotherhood].

Prof Potgieter said it was the church's policy that "the (white) nation's interests (volksbelang)" should not supersede the Word of God.

The church opposed Communism, but deemed armed resistance to a legal government as totally unacceptable, he said.

The SA [South African] Communist Party, however, had the right to participate in the political process, Prof Potgieter said.

The parties agreed to meet again.

**Tutu Compares Christianity With Communism**

*MB0510103891 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1021 GMT 5 Oct 91*

[Text] Cape Town Oct 5 SAPA—Archbishop Desmond Tutu believes it is not possible to believe in God and at the same time subscribe to the views of the Communist Party.

Speaking during an interview before his 60th birthday on Sunday, Archbishop Tutu said classical, traditional Communism was understood as being materialistic and atheistic.

"On that basis, we in the Anglican Church say you cannot be a person of faith and one of no faith."

He said the the SA [South African] Communist Party claimed it believed in religious freedom, but the Church's position with regard to classical Communism, was that there could be no way in which a Christian could be a member of the Communist Party.

That did not mean, however, that a Christian could not co-operate with non-Christians or people of other faith in striving for an end to injustice.

"We have been ready to accept as allies whoever subscribes to our views on injustice. Many blacks were treated as human beings for the first time by whites who were almost all communists, which says something about South African white Christianity."

He said he experienced no embarrassment at having Communists or non-believers as friends. "I have no embarrassment in co-operating with them in achieving our aims in our fights against injustice."

Archbishop Tutu said the West, during the Second World War, had co-operated with the Soviet Union in fighting Nazism.

**Police Issue Official Unrest Reports, Data**

**5 Oct Report**

*MB0610090491 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0900 GMT 6 Oct 91*

[Text] Pretoria Oct 6 SAPA—Following is the police unrest report for the 24 hours ending Saturday midnight.

"At Kwamakutha, near Durban, a group attacked a black male and black female. The man was stabbed to death with sharp objects and the woman sustained injuries. No arrests.

"At Phola Park, near Alberton, police discovered the body of a black male with several stab wounds. No arrests.

"At Meadowlands, Soweto, a black male was attacked by a group of people. Police found the body with several open wounds. No arrests.

"At Tembisa, a body was found by police with several wounds on the head. No arrests."

### 6 Oct Report

*MB0710114491 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0630 GMT 7 Oct 91*

[Text] Pretoria Oct 7 SAPA—Following is the police unrest report for the 24 hours ending Sunday midnight.

At Cross Roads (western Cape) extensive damage was caused to a private dwelling when it was set alight.

Nyanga (western Cape) three men were arrested when a private vehicle was set alight causing extensive damage. A man was wounded when an unknown gunman fired a number of rounds at him. Extensive damage was caused to a private dwelling when it was set alight. At New Cross Road (western Cape) extensive damage was caused to a private dwelling when it was set alight.

At Tembisa (Kempton Park) police found the body of a man with hack wounds.

At Tokoza (Germiston) a man was killed when a group of people threw a brick at him and another man [was] injured when he was stabbed.

### 7 Oct Report

*MB0810065391 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0626 GMT 8 Oct 91*

[Text] Pretoria Oct 8 SAPA—Following is the police unrest report for the past 24 hours ending Monday midnight.

At Phomolong (Kroonstad) extensive damage was caused to a private vehicle when a group stoned it and set it alight.

At Thokoza (Alberton) police found the bodies of 17 men with bullet wounds and one with hack wounds. Twelve persons sustained bullet wounds in separate incidents.

### Soweto Unrest Leaves 32 Dead This Year

*MB0710164891 Johannesburg South African  
Broadcasting  
Corporation Network in English 1600 GMT 7 Oct 91*

[Text] The number of policemen killed in Soweto this year has risen to 32, with the murder of a detective yesterday and the discovery of the body of a constable who had been missing for 3 weeks.

### 7 Oct Press Review of Current Events, Issues

*MB0710173791*

[Editorial Report]

### SUNDAY TIMES

ANC's 'Toyi-Toyi' Economics—"The ANC [African National Congress] and its allies have targetted economic policy as the next major site for political struggle," observes the page 22 editorial in Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English on 6 October, "after all, there is precious little left to dispute with the government in the run-up to the constitutional talks." Having achieved its earlier demands, indeed "maddened by such easy victories, the so-called triple alliance now moves on to the big one: the right to determine the country's economic policy in advance of, perhaps in spite of, any negotiated political or constitutional settlement. To achieve this end, the alliance is prepared to use just about any means. From the armoury of its past it draws the tired weapons of sanctions, boycotts, strikes and 'mass action'. It glosses them in fresh rhetoric, wrapped in new causes such as the VAT [value-added tax] protests. It then proceeds to offer one of the saddest threats of any resistance group in history: do as we say or we will destroy ourselves. Surely, there can be no greater admission of impotence." Many members of the upper echelon of the ANC realize that the question is "not whether political reform is 'irreversible', but whether economic disintegration is now reversible." "The unemployment bomb could well be theirs to defuse in a very few years." What then accounts for the statements on nationalization and repayment of foreign loans by Nelson Mandela and Cyril Ramaphosa, "this sudden burst of toyi-toyi [protest dance] economics"? "It is insufficient to refer to the systemic economic illiteracy of the ANC. Mr. Mandela may not know a credit from a debit entry in a ledger but he has in the past shown the capacity to hold his peace on subjects on which he is ignorant. Mr. Ramaphosa, meanwhile, is known for his pragmatism. The reason for the triple alliance's dangerous statements this week lies elsewhere. It is cited in the struggle for political power outside any negotiating framework—everything will be ventured in this pursuit, everything risked, nothing spared. The ANC insists on being taken seriously. It cannot be, and should not be, until it ceases to hold the country's future economic well-being hostage to its short-term political objectives."

### SUNDAY STAR

Not Another 40 Years, Please—Commenting on Nelson Mandela's statements on nationalization and foreign loan repayments, Johannesburg SUNDAY STAR in English on 6 October says in its page 12 editorial: "South Africa has barely survived more than 40 years of National Party [NP] bumbles and blunders that have left the country impoverished, with millions out of work and millions living in squalor." While the ANC must play to its audience, "nationalisation is enough to scare off foreign investors," but its "loan policy is unforgivable. Does the ANC really believe



that today it can threaten it will not repay international loans, and go cap-in-hand to those same countries and beg for money?" "Yes, the ANC leadership does have a tough job in taking its grassroots along with it, but the tactics of the past seven days are the worst way of tackling that task, for unless we get massive loans we will face economic ruin. The very people the ANC is now trying to pander to will then become even more bitter, angry and disillusioned. And the ANC will take over a country that really is ungovernable."

#### BUSINESS DAY

Youth Prospects Reliant on Investment—Referring to black education, Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 7 October in a page 14 editorial says: "Working groups and strategy committees have devoted many hours to studying the problems, and some empty white schools have at last been allocated to black departments, but teachers have continued to struggle with poor discipline, disruption by neighbourhood thugs, lack of facilities and—it must be said—their own inadequacies." The employment prospects for the undereducated school-leavers are "virtually nil" while the ANC continues to "support sanctions and discourage—even repel—foreign investment." Therefore, the government and all political parties have a joint responsibility to "create an environment not only for a recovery from the current recession but for economic growth on a scale this country has never experienced. And it will be achieved only if Western democracies and their businessmen believe South Africa's rulers can be relied on to follow policies that will build on the help they are anxious to give."

#### SOWETAN

Call for 'Unambiguous' Policies From ANC—Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 7 October in a page 8 editorial says that in this "pre-negotiations phase" the ANC must "learn to put forward coherent and unambiguous policies. The muddle of two senior officials advancing contradictory views on economic policy, for instance, was an unedifying spectacle. Equally, the proponents of free market policies must stop shouting from mountaintops about how bad social collectivism is. They should go and explain this position to the majority of the country's people, who have learnt through their own experience to be sceptical about capitalism. At the end of the day, they are the people who are going to decide at the ballot box what is best for the country."

#### TRANSVALER

Editorial Views Angolan Peace Process—"It is pleasing to note that the Angolan peace process is still on track," begins a page 6 editorial in Johannesburg TRANSVALER in Afrikaans on 2 October. "International observers are surprised at the good working relationship between UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] and the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]. South Africa, who was involved in the Angolan issue before and after the civil war, will be watching developments closely." "The South African Government will, undoubtedly, be backing the UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi. Savimbi became South

Africa's ally when Marxist/Kremlin-imperialism had to be eradicated." "Positive developments are taking place in Angola, potentially one of the richest countries on the continent, and it could play a leading role in stemming the economic decline in Africa."

#### BEELD

ANC Should Reconsider Its Views on Nationalization—"The poor inhabitants of Africa have suffered for several decades as a result of economic collapse." "We hope that the ANC and its allies remember this while they are displaying a new show of strength on the economic terrain," notes a page 16 editorial in Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 3 October. "Nelson Mandela is calling for nationalization again; Cyril Ramaphosa is threatening that a future government will not honor foreign loans and called for the maintenance of sanctions against South Africa; COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] has withdrawn from the Manpower Commission and has launched a campaign of mass action which will do more damage to the country than the imposition of value-added tax against which it is campaigning." "Many informed people will realize that the ANC's economic threats are impractical." "I don't know if the ANC is receiving support from the masses but it is scaring the people who control the largest part of the economy."

Foreign Countries Should Be More Balanced on RSA Political Issues—"Mr. Pik Botha touched a nerve when he told a German minister that the EC should also take a firm stand against policies of organizations it does not agree with, since they were outspoken on the issue of apartheid, begins a second editorial on the same page. "Why is the world silent when the ANC speaks about nationalization in a new South Africa? Why is there such eagerness to please the ANC and such hesitance to give recognition to the irreversible changes in the country? The EC is also deliberately avoiding the issue of the ANC-SACP [ANC-South African Communist Party] alliance, even though they have first-hand experience of the failure of communism in Europe. It is time for these countries to be more balanced in their appraisal of groups in South Africa, especially now that the road to the negotiation table is beginning to take shape." "If they favor certain groups then it will just be discrimination in another form."

#### \* Oudtshoorn Infantry School Describes Training

92AF0001A Cape Town WEEKEND ARGUS  
in English 17 Aug 91 p 6

[Article by Dale Kneen, defense reporter: "Technology Cuts Training by Half; Star War Mode for the Infantry"]

[Text] Tomorrow's warrior is learning his craft in half the time it took old soldiers—being primed for battle with the aid of advanced technology.

However, it's specialisation that has slashed months off the training schedules of the modern soldiers.

One thing hasn't changed: it's still tough.

National servicemen being prepared for combat at the highly regarded Infantry School in Oudtshoorn march out as corporals or lieutenants with a higher reputation than their predecessors.

"We are the best training centre in the country and the best soldiers are produced here," the school's commanding officer Colonel Paul Stroebel told Weekend Argus this week.

The soldiers are trained primarily for command positions on platoon level in combat and as instructors for other infantry bases around the country.

Hundreds of young men at the centre are now about halfway through their basics—the first of five training phases.

The seven-week basic training was shortened by five weeks after the length of military conscription was cut from two years to one.

"The content of the basic training course has not changed at all—we just do it a whole lot faster," said senior training officer Commandant Tom Ferreira.

A week was saved by evaluating recruits throughout the seven weeks instead of devoting an entire week for this purpose at the end of the phase.

And forget about the old saying, "If at first you don't succeed, try, try and try again." It is simply not possible for *all* the recruits to repeat specific exercises if only one cannot perform the task perfectly. Those who have problems are taken aside for special attention, said the school's spokesman Major Marius Heyns.

Recruits experiencing problems with musketry, for example, could have after-hours tuition at the school's computerised indoor range.

Videos are made of simulated urban and rural combat situations and shown on a multi-layered screen. The marksman's bullet pierces the screen and embeds itself in vulcanised rubber. The screen is momentarily lit to show accuracy.

The range, built at a cost of R[ands]1.5 million in 1985, has paid for itself in saving transport costs and all-weather use.

National servicemen are expected to be 60 percent accurate at shooting and to achieve an 80 percent pass in fire control orders during basics.

One of the army's three mortar-fire control simulators was built at the centre two years before at the same cost as the range.

The mortar branch's commander, Captain Bertie Willemse, said quarterly courses—primarily for permanent force members—were conducted over 16 days.

"By using the simulator, which has a large television-like screen and sound effects, we have saved about 80 days' training a year," he said.

The simulator recreates rural battle scenes with tanks, trucks, smokescreens and different types of mortars.

On completion of basics, National servicemen undergo five weeks of platoon weapons training. This is a week shorter than before.

They then complete two weeks of "low-level command and control skill" training which includes a 100 km "vas-byt" hike.

A section commanders' course follows and is a week shorter than the six weeks which national servicemen underwent two years ago.

"This training phase has become more leadership development-orientated and deployment skills are emphasised," said Commandant Ferreira.

The recruits are selected to follow either a NCO instructor's course or a candidate officer platoon commander's course.

There are no longer "bush", "border duty" or "counter insurgency and urban warfare" phases—but, theoretical aspects of these duties are studied in other courses.

"The courses we do now are far more specialised as we concentrate on the specific job that is to be done once training is over," said Commandant Ferreira.

After six months' training, national servicemen are transferred to bases on the northern borders of the Transvaal or to other infantry bases.

Lieutenants and corporals putting the recruits through their paces said the training was "as strenuous and complete" as before.

Recruit Nicolas Prinsloo, of Nelspruit, agreed: "It's tough, but we are coping. The overweight and unfit guys, however, do find it a bit difficult."

Recruit Paul Rabe, of Johannesburg, said: "The training here is not quite what I expected. From what my buddies told me, I thought it would be worse."

A Permanent Force soldier from 111 Battalion, Corporal Ntando Sibisi, said: "What I like the most about Infantry School is that it is multi-racial."

Colonel Stroebel said national servicemen leaving the school were "well trained in their specialised fields, but possibly not as versatile as soldiers from two years ago".

## Angola

### Finance Ministry Workers Begin Strike 4 Oct

*MB0510101891 Luanda Radio Nacional Network  
in Portuguese 0600 GMT 5 Oct 91*

[Excerpt] Finance Ministry workers went on strike yesterday. They are determined not to resume work until their demands are met. Selfina Lima, a member of the workers' negotiating team, said the workers decided to go on strike after the ministry made a number of promises which it has not been able to fulfill. [passage omitted]

### Joint Political Commission Fails To Meet

*MB0410200091 Luanda Radio Nacional Network  
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 4 Oct 91*

[Text] The CCPM [Joint Political and Military Commission] did not meet today because it did not have an agenda. The three subcommissions, which should have drafted the CCPM's agenda, did not meet this week.

The successive postponements of CCPM meetings could protract the release of all prisoners of war, the confinement of all troops, and the creation of a single national army.

### Council of Ministers Holds 'Extraordinary Session'

*MB0510100891 Luanda Radio Nacional Network  
in Portuguese 0600 GMT 5 Oct 91*

[Text] The Council of Ministers held an extraordinary session in Luanda yesterday. The session expressed concern over recent scenes of unrest, particularly in Luanda Province, as well as in central and southern Angola. Accordingly, it called on relevant government structures to adopt measures aimed at maintaining the law and public order.

The Council of Ministers called on Health Ministry workers at the national level not to paralyze the health sector. They also spoke of the need to resolve problems facing civil servants, particularly regarding salaries, supplies, and other important issues in order to enable them carry out their duties efficiently.

The session presided over by Prime Minister Dr. Fernando Franca Van Dunem, heard a memorandum on political issues, notably an election timetable and a proposal for the creation of administrative structures by provincial governments to accord administrative and material assistance to newly born political parties.

### Dos Santos Addresses Opening Parliament Session

*MB0810072691 Luanda Radio Nacional Network  
in Portuguese 0600 GMT 8 Oct 91*

[Report on speech by Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos at the opening of the 10th People's Assembly session in Luanda on 7 October; passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] President Jose Eduardo dos Santos has confirmed the existence of serious economic distortions in the country. The president outlined measures to correct those distortions through the review of the 1991 National Plan.

"First, the review of the macroeconomic imbalances. Second, the restoration of infrastructures in the public and private sectors, and the reorganization of production. Third, the reorganization of the state's domestic and foreign accounts.

"Obviously, under those circumstances, discriminate strikes or unrealistic demands will not help resolve in a [words indistinct] manner, the urgent problems faced by the nation, and workers. Strikes and unrealistic demands often force us to adopt hasty and incomplete measures which are unsuitable to the reality of the country, thereby further aggravating the already inadequate standard of living of the people."

The head of state announced that the differences created by the food supply system following the introduction of administrative measures still in force would soon be eliminated with the adoption of the aforementioned measures.

"Workers have requested the elimination of special and discriminatory supply systems, namely food baskets, the complementary supply system, and so on, which were introduced at a certain phase of the administrative trading system. That is a task envisaged in the government's plan of action, which includes the gradual elimination of food ration cards.

"Meanwhile, a wide-ranging emergency plan aimed at supplying commodities and raw materials is under way. This is in addition to the mercantile circulation plan. Actually, a number of products earmarked for that emergency plan have begun to arrive in the country. There are guarantees that the supply of those goods will become a regular pattern, after an increase in supply in October and November. The idea is to create a certain level of tranquillity among citizens in the near future, as well as to bring about more favorable conditions for the implementation of economic stability measures."

President Jose Eduardo dos Santos also disclosed that an operational plan is being drafted in order to introduce a number of sectorial measures which will be implemented on a short-term basis. Those measures will derive from the on-going national plan once the latter has been adjusted.



"That plan will include tasks like the repair of roads, and bridges, using existing funds. The plan also includes the repair of power and water supplies, and so on."

President Dos Santos' speech also dealt with political issues, namely the peace process. He said that the holding of elections scheduled for September 1992 depends on guarantees given by government and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola], as well as the confinement of troops, a ban on the movement of armed soldiers, and the guarantee that people and goods will move freely. In addition to that, all citizens and parties must abide by the law. He added: All parties are equal before the law. The democracy we are building is neither restricted to big or small parties, nor old or recent ones. Our democracy is for all.

In dealing with the political situation, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos took issue with the Cabinda problem.

"In that context, it seems to be important to me to stress that while aware of the specific conditions of Cabinda Province, an important (?area) of the national territory where there is still a certain military tension, (?government) has been holding talks with representatives of quarters with influence among the armed groups waging those violent actions. The idea is to outline a set of principles which will bring an end to the war, and adopt an autonomous status for the territory, features of which could be established in the future constitution."

#### **New Political Party Requests Registration**

*MB0310094891 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 2 Oct 91*

[Excerpt] This morning, the Angolan Democratic Party, PDA, Constituent Commission requested its registration after collecting more than 3,000 signatures in more than 14 provinces of the People's Republic of Angola.

The PDA is requesting its registration four months after its Constituent Commission was accredited at the People's Supreme Court. The Supreme Court now has 30 days to decide on the matter. [passage omitted]

#### **U.S. Aid to UNITA Criticized**

*MB0310195791 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 3 Oct 91*

[Excerpts] Dr. Antonio Alberto Neto, coordinator of the Constituent Commission of the Angolan Democratic Party, PDA, has said that his organization has always had a moral standing among those parties which used to be [words indistinct]. Speaking to newsmen after requesting registration of his party with the People's Supreme Court, Dr. Alberto Neto urged other political parties to follow suit. [passage omitted]

Turning to foreign interference in the Angolan democratization process, Neto said:

[Begin Neto recording] The intervention or interference in Angola's domestic affairs, particularly in its the democratic process, is a serious obstacle. I am referring specifically to the U.S. Administration's presence and posture, namely its plan to give \$100 million to an emerging political party. This prevents the establishment of democracy.

I urge not only the EEC, but also the U.S. Government to adopt a different posture toward the Angolan electoral process. That sum should either be distributed evenly among the political parties, or among the Angolan people through existing organizations in order to enlighten them about the democratic phenomenon. We don't think it will be viable to give \$100 million to UNITA as a means of making democracy work. [end recording]

#### **UNITA Official Reacts to Opposition Criticism**

*MB0410193891 London BBC World Service in English 1505 GMT 4 Oct 91*

[Text] This week, Angola's rebel leader Jonas Savimbi finally returned to the country's capital Luanda, completing UNITA's [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] reintroduction to the political scene. After speaking at a rally on Sunday [29 September], he went on to have a meeting with President Dos Santos yesterday. He had been due to meet the president along with the leaders of other smaller political parties on Wednesday [2 October], but he refused because, he said, UNITA could not accept being treated like the newly emerging political groups. He said the former guerrilla movement should be granted special status.

The other parties have been critical of what they see as UNITA's arrogance, but UNITA's Deputy Foreign Secretary for Foreign Affairs Jaka Jamba is in London at the moment, and Akwe Amosu asked him why the UNITA leader felt so strongly on the issue:

[Jamba] Well, first of all I have to underline that UNITA is not a political party that is emerging today. We signed the Lisbon agreement with the Portuguese—historical Alvor Accords—and it is at that moment that we got this status of being an important partner in the Angolan political scene. This is the reason why we think that new emerging parties, they have also the right for its existence, but we cannot compare a political party, as UNITA that survived for 16 years, with other emerging parties, and from some of them we don't know which stand of electorate they represent. [sentence as heard]

[Amosu] But is this going to be a proper democracy, a proper multiparty democracy if you are saying that you and the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] have a kind of grandfather status? You have been around so much longer, you have got rights which little emerging parties haven't.

[Jamba] One thing it is the historical parties that played a role in the political scene of Angola, and second the



new emerging parties that are just winning this status. We think that we have assumed responsibilities, our responsibilities at the level of our status, and it doesn't mean that we are opposed to the new emerging parties.

[Amosu] But in a way you are suggesting perhaps that as the bigger, more important parties, you need some special privileges. What might those be?

[Jamba] Well, we don't speak about special privileges. What we were just feeling is that with some political emerging parties, we don't know exactly what is their real electorate, legitimacy, because five people, six people, they cannot form a political party. I read somewhere that now they have about 50 political parties in Angola, and one of them it is an Islamic political party. But as you know, in Angola we have not so many Muslims. But we think that it is a multiparty democracy, but it is necessary that it can fit with some responsibility, not multiparty democracy with all the possible, and imaginary parties that we can set up, otherwise it wouldn't be a genuine and a serious multiparty democracy as we foresee it.

[Amosu] But are they going to be allowed to compete freely? I mean, isn't that the essence of democracy that, you know, if people don't want to vote for the Angolan Islamic party they don't have to, but the party is entitled to stand on the platform freely without any kind of constraint, and make its case?

[Jamba] Well, we mean that we are not just asking for special privileges for UNITA as such. What we are claiming is that we had to assume our responsibilities as a political party that played a role, and has more (?chances) than other emerging parties. For instance, we have just to pressurize to get housing for Dr. Savimbi, our president. Housing for our people, and the possibility to get food for our military that are in the assembly points. We have some difficulties because through the Luanda government we felt that there were some steps to block the possibility to feed our people, and so on. All those points, we think that today we are just getting some agreement with the government, but are just responsibilities that other emerging political parties they don't have.

## Mozambique

### Government, Renamo Peace Talks Resume 7 Oct

*MB0810055891 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0500 GMT 8 Oct 91*

[Text] Mediators of Mozambique peace talks will today meet separately the government and Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] delegations. The eighth round of talks between the government and Renamo began in Rome yesterday, with the two sides discussing the introductory document on political matters.

A source with Saint Egidio Order has revealed that yesterday's session lasted over two hours, and that the atmosphere between the delegations was good. At the end of the session the source said that there is moderate optimism.

The eighth round of talks between the government and Renamo will also discuss the Law on Political Parties, and the Electoral Law. A new session between the two sides is scheduled to be held on 11 October.

### Chissano Opens National Conference on Environment

*MB0710095891 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0800 GMT 7 Oct 91*

[Text] President Joaquim Chissano said in Maputo this morning that man is the most threatened species in Mozambique, as a result of the war which is making the country one of the poorest in the world.

Joaquim Chissano was speaking at the opening of the National Conference on Environment and Development, attended by about 250 delegates and invited guests. The head of state said the lack of an environmental legislation, an institutional foundation, and the development of environmental education, have not allowed for the inclusion of environmental problems in the development programs.

## Niger

### 100 Soldiers Attack Police Station 2 Oct

AB0410201691 London BBC World Service in English  
1830 GMT 4 Oct 91

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Tension seems to be rising in the ranks of Niger's security forces. The national conference there has turned the spotlight on the Army's activities over the last 15 years and there have already been some senior officers suspended. On Wednesday [2 October] over 100 soldiers attacked a police station in the capital, Niamey. They were apparently trying to free one of the colleagues who had been arrested by the police in an operation to check identity papers. From Niamey, Cheikh Ibrahim Diop telexed this report:

[Begin studio announcer recording] At least a dozen policemen were injured in the attack, but so far no arrests have been made. The soldiers were said to have been led by a senior Army officer. The presidium of Niger's national conference intervened, and the conflict now seems to be over. A special committee has been set up to investigate the incident.

The attack on the police station points to discontent in the Army, which is being investigated for its role in the 15 years of military rule. The Army chief of staff and his assistant were suspended a week ago because it was alleged they were involved in the killings of Tuaregs on the 9th of February in what has become known as the Tchén-tabaradene affair.

The police have also come under the spotlight recently with several police superintendents being suspended for involvement in drug trafficking.

Niger's national conference has also decided to set up a special court, called the Supreme Court of Justice, which will be responsible for investigating President Ali Saibou and former senior political and military officials involved in crimes and abuse of office under the military regime.

It is expected that before the election of the prime minister of the transition next week, three major scandals, including one involving diversion of food supplies, will be investigated by a special commission on crime.

The current head of state, Ali Saibou, was the [words indistinct] charge of food distribution when the scandal occurred. [end recording]

### Crime Commission Orders Dismissal of Embezzlers

AB0510153791 Dakar PANA in English 1447 GMT  
5 Oct 91

[Text] Niamey, 5 Oct (ANP/PANA)—The Crime and Abuse Commission of Niger's National Conference has

ordered the dismissal of officials implicated in the embezzlement of some 20.153 billion F CFA (285 francs CFA: 1 US dollar) between 1980 and 1990, according to sources close to the conference. The commission also said legal action should be instituted against the officials and that the Department in Charge of Food, in which they work, be audited for the first time since 1971.

It also unearthed fraudulent sales of food aid destined for the needy, the diversion of food items for the use of some dignitaries and the interference of the Armed Forces in the management of the affairs of the department. The department was set up by the government to purchase foodstuffs from the farmers to build up security stock, as well as handle aid destined for the needy.

### Uranium Industry Proceeds Misused

AB0710202591 Dakar PANA in English 1859 GMT  
7 Oct 91

[Text] Niamey, 7 Oct (ANP/PANA)—The commission on crimes and political, economic and social abuses of the national conference in Niger said on Monday [7 October] in Niamey that proceeds from the uranium industry were channelled mainly to political funds rather than for the development of the country. The National Company for Mineral Resources (ONAREM) disbursed proceeds from uranium estimated at 10.4 billion F CFA (282 F CFA = 1 USD) between 1977 and 1985 on written or verbal instructions from late President Seyni Kountché.

The commission found that 3.3 billion F CFA went to the presidency, more than two billion F CFA were spent by various ministries while more than one billion was disbursed to the company in charge of food items in Niger. Also, 642 million F CFA and 378 million F CFA went to the army and the political police respectively.

The conference was also astonished by the long list of top personalities who received millions from ONAREM on the bases of simple verbal instructions from the head of state. It also noted the inexistence of any accounting mechanism in the company and that the late president had refused to include proceeds from the sale of uranium in the budget. The commission recommended that all those implicated in the diversion of funds from ONAREM be investigated.

Exploitation of uranium, the main foreign exchange earner in Niger, began in 1971 with exports of the product going to France, Belgium, Germany, Libya, Iraq and Pakistan.

## Nigeria

### Babangida Returns, Speaks at Airport on Arrival

#### Reassures Nation on 1992 Deadline

AB0710131691 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network  
in English 1500 GMT 6 Oct 91

[Text] President Ibrahim Babangida has reaffirmed that his administration would stick to the transition program

by handing over power to civilians in 1992. President Babangida gave the reassurance yesterday at Murtala Muhammed International Airport shortly on arrival from New York after addressing the 46th session of the UN General Assembly. General Babangida described the apprehension by some Nigerians that government might take longer than necessary as embarrassing. He reassured Nigerians that the congestion of the transition program will never constitute a hindrance to the realization of the objective. The president said that the government has great confidence in the people and their support to the administration and will do everything possible to justify the confidence reposed in his administration.

On Nigeria's [word indistinct] for the UN secretary general, President Babangida said that Africa and, in fact, Nigeria is sure that one of its candidates will be appointed for the position. He reemphasized that one of them should be elected in the interest of justice and fairplay. The OAU chairman commended the spirit of sportsmanship among African contestants.

Earlier, Gen. Babangida had remarked that Africa's aspiration for the post should not be interpreted to mean [words indistinct]. He said that it was a faith placed on confidence and justice. Africa was [words indistinct] the United Nations in that respect.

[Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English at 1800 GMT on 6 October adds the following: "President Ibrahim Babangida has given the assurance that the Federal Government will remove the barriers between Nigerian and American business communities to encourage greater investment and mutual working relationship between the two nations. Speaking to newsmen at the Murtala Muhammed International Airport, Ikeja, on arrival from New York, the president said that there was positive response from American investors, adding that what they needed was assurance of stability in the country. General Babangida said that some of the barriers between the two countries resulted from bureaucratic delays which he said had been identified and would be removed. He emphasized that opportunities were there for the two countries to work together. The president said that some officials of the Federal Ministry of Industry and some members of the private sector were still in New York working out modalities for the takeoff of the business community in Nigeria."]

#### **On Barriers to U.S. Commerce**

*AB0610154791 Dakar PANA in English 1249 GMT  
5 Oct 91*

[Text] Lagos, 6 Oct (NAN/PANA)—Nigeria has identified the barriers which have hindered the development of increased business with the United States, President Ibrahim Babangida said Saturday in Lagos where he returned Saturday from New York. Addressing newsmen at the Murtala Muhammed International Airport, Babangida gave an assurance that the barriers between Nigerian and American business communities will be removed to

encourage greater investment and mutual working relationships between the two nations.

The president said that he had already got a positive response from the investors, adding that what they needed was assurance of stability in the country. Gen. Babangida said that some of the barriers between the two countries resulted from bureaucratic delays which, he said, had been identified and solved.

He said that some officials of the federal Ministry of Industries and some members of the private sector were still in New York, working out modalities for the take-off of the business communities in Nigeria. On the issue of the next United Nations' secretary-general, Gen. Babangida said that he had made it clear to the UN 46th General Assembly that there were efficient, qualified and competent Africans who could hold the position and that we must be given the chance." [no opening quotation marks as received]

#### **Vice President Warns Human Rights Groups**

*AB0510150591 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network  
in English 1500 GMT 4 Oct 91*

[Text] The human rights organizations in the country have been warned to desist from acts that could run down the image of the nation. The vice president, Admiral August Aikhomu, gave the warning today at his weekly news briefing at Dodan Barracks. He said that security reports revealed that the Civil Liberties Organization had been distributing leaflets aimed at running down two Nigerians sponsored by the Federal Government for the posts of secretary general of the United Nations and the president of the International Court at The Hague. Admiral Aikhomu stressed that the two Nigerians, General Olusegun Obasanjo and Prince Bola Ajibola, had enjoyed some measure of international respectability that deserve the Federal Government's sponsorship. He remarked that the self-styled human rights organizations had over the years seen nothing right in government's policies and decisions. The vice president said that the organizations' activities were not in the best interests of the nation and that anybody found violating the laws of the land will be dealt with accordingly.

Meanwhile, the vice president, Admiral August Aikhomu, has reiterated that the Federal Government is determined to hand over power to an elected civilian administration next year. Admiral Aikhomu reaffirmed this today in Lagos. He expressed surprise that some Nigerians were still doubting government's intentions to hand over power next year. The vice president said that the transition to civil rule program was on course and that the Nigerian Election Commission was up to the task of adjusting to the new dispensation as regards the creation of additional states and local governments.

On the international scene, he stated that the Federal Government was receiving reports from its missions in Togo, Zaire, Haiti, and Eastern Europe on the latest

developments in those countries. Admiral Aikhomu remarked that the time was not ripe to evacuate Nigerians from those countries.

On Liberia, he said that the Yamoussoukro accord was being implemented to prepare grounds for democratic rule in that country.

## Togo

### Eyadema Meets With Premier Koffigoh 7 Oct

AB0710183591 Lome Voix de la Nouvelle Marche  
Network in French 1230 GMT 7 Oct 91

[Text] This morning Prime Minister Joseph Kokou Koffigoh called on the head of state, General Eyadema, who received him from 0900 to 1200. Nothing came out of the three-hour meeting between the two.

### Armed Soldiers Attempt To Meet With Premier

AB0810091091 Paris AFP in French 0809 GMT  
8 Oct 91

[Text] Lome, 8 Oct (AFP)—A group of about 10 armed presidential guards forced their way into the hotel where the Togolese transitional Prime Minister, Joseph Koffigoh, lives but they left the premises an hour later without "meeting" the head of government as they had requested, the hotel press services told AFP this morning.

According to this source, Mr. Koffigoh was still at the hotel at 0700 but it was not possible to contact him nor to get in touch with any of his aides. At the Renewal Palace, the seat of government, an official stated 45 minutes later that the prime minister was in his office. No contacts with him were possible, however.

News of the incident seemed to have spread throughout Lome by early dawn, as youths supporting the transition government had, according to eyewitnesses, begun demonstrating in the streets and setting up roadblocks, notably in the Tokoin area in the northern part of the city.

The information service of the hotel where Mr. Koffigoh lives stated that at about 0200, about 10 "Green Berets" had forced the hotel personnel at gunpoint to open the gates to the hotel. They then asked to be led to the prime minister's apartments. According to these sources, the prime minister was tipped off in time so he was able to leave his room. After searching for him in vain, the soldiers left. There were no gunshots and there were no victims, according to the hotel information service.

This incident occurs six days after a group of soldiers took over the national radio and television station for several hours to broadcast a communique announcing

the dissolution of the civilian government. Shooting broke out following their occupation and four demonstrating youths were killed by the rebels.

### Communique Reassures Koffigoh Safe

AB0810092591 Lome Voix de la Nouvelle Marche  
Network in French 0900 GMT 8 Oct 91

[Communique from the Prime Minister's office read by announcer]

[Text] The people of the capital learned early this morning of the rumors that the Prime Minister, Joseph Koffigoh, had been arrested by members of the Togolese Armed Forces. Immediately, the people of the capital spontaneously set up roadblocks in various areas.

The office of the prime minister brings to the notice of the people that the prime minister is well and safe. In a few moments he will address the nation to reassure it.

Meanwhile, the prime minister asks the people to remove all roadblocks to enable workers and all socio-professional groups to go about their normal duties.

### Koffigoh Meets With Officials

AB0810101191 Paris AFP in French 0900 GMT  
8 Oct 91

[Text] Lome, 8 Oct (AFP)—Togolese Prime Minister Joseph Koffigoh was at his office around 0830 with members of his transitional government and leaders of political parties, according to eyewitnesses. Hundreds of youth, who had come to protect the prime minister, took position within the office premises, chanting "Give us Weapons." Armed gendarmes were also positioned near the building.

Many roadblocks were set up throughout the city by adolescents. Young men took to the streets after a group of soldiers forced their way on Monday night into Hotel de 2 Fevrier, where Prime Minister Koffigoh lives.

Wagons are barricading the circular boulevard in the city center. No military presence was noted around the prime minister's office which is near the president's office on the coast. The prime minister, who was in a serious mood, did not make any statement before holding talks with members of his government. He will later address the nation to reassure the people, according to a communique from the prime minister's office broadcast by the national radio. The prime minister also demanded that all roadblocks be lifted.



The prime minister, who is also in charge of defense, held a three-hour meeting yesterday with the head of state, General Gnassingbe Eyadema.

### **Koffigoh Addresses Nation**

*AB0810111591 Lome Voix de la Nouvelle Marche  
Network in French 0929 GMT 8 Oct 91*

[Address to the nation by Togolese Prime Minister Joseph Koffigoh in Lome on 8 October—recorded]

[Text] Fellow Togolese people, this morning, 8 October, at 0200 a group of soldiers forced their way into the premises of the 2 Fevrier Hotel where I have temporarily taken residence since the sovereign national conference. These armed men forced hotel personnel to lead them to my apartment. They entered the apartment and searched everywhere, even my bedroom. As they did not find me there they went away.

I immediately telephoned some members of government. I noted early in the morning that the people were once again mobilized to give their support to the transi-

tional institutions, my government, the High Council of the Republic, and myself. I once again thank the people for their support and congratulate them upon their determination to continue the struggle that we started together for achieving peaceful democracy in Togo. I also thank the greater majority of the Togolese Armed Forces, the gendarmerie, and the police which adhere to the democratic ideals.

I would like to point out to all those who are possessed by the devil and who continue to hinder the democratic process that we shall never retreat, not even in the face of death, from our struggle to ensure for our people a peaceful and prosperous future of rediscovered freedom. Strong measures will be taken to implement all decisions of the sovereign national conference, and we shall not give in to any blackmail from wherever it may come.

We launch a solemn and urgent appeal to the entire international community and to all friends of the Togolese people to support our country and to assist us so that democracy will forever triumph in Togo.

Long Live the Republic. Long Live the Democratic Renewal.

**END OF**

**FICHE**

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